The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE REBEL STATES.

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 25.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE REBEL SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Private intelligence received by the Government to-day states that the movement of the seat of Government from Richmond to Nashville was caused by the general belief that soon our army would march against that city, preparatory to going into Winter quarters, and that it was deemed safe to remove the archives of the rebel Confederacy to a point less exposed. Sharing in this belief, many of the higher families had already packed up most of their movable property, to be in readiness to leave the city in case of a demonstration of our army in that direction. As a consequence of this movement on the part of the rebel Government, the rate of discount on rebel bonds had risen to 30 per cent. The fact sufficiently indicates the waning faith of the Southern people in the solvency of JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy, and the present rate of discount shows the rottoness of the concern. When Austrian credit was the lowest, the securities of the empire were never more than 24 per cent. below par, and she recovered with difficulty, though possessing recuperative powers which the rebel States do not.

WANT OF CLOTHING AMONG THE REBELS.

The Government have also information that the supply of winter clothing for the rebel troops is entirely inadequate to the requirements for the Winter, and that the sources of manufacture are not sufficient to supply the increasing demand. Blankets have been obtained from the beds of citizens to answer the immediate want, but their troops are in no wise prepared to stand the rigors of the Winter. They are counting confidently on going into winter quarters when our Army shall have made an advance, and a battle shall have been fought, as they believe that in any event our troops will then go into quarters till Spring.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM KENTUCKY.

A gentleman reached Washington to-day, who has just made the entire tour of the Union camps in Kentucky, from Cairo to Paducah, by way of Green River to Louisville, and thence to Lexington. His report is exceedingly favorable. He thinks that in twenty days there will not be a rebel left on Kentucky soil. Kentucky has now thirty full regiments in the field ready to fight, and full of it, besides a good many fractions of regiments still forming. This is near ten thousand more than the quota of Kentucky. There is no despondency in Kentucky, but a determination, by hard fighting, to break the backbone of the rebellion. COCHRANE's speech, and the Cabinet indorsement of it, had done harm, and provoked much indignation in Kentucky. They say that 20,000,000 white people should be able to whip 5,000,000 rebels without the help of niggers.

THE FORTHCOMING REPORTS.

The speculations of the Washington correspondents of your morning cotemporaries, as to what the forthcoming reports of the Secretaries will contain, are wholly unreliable, and in most parts ridiculous. Both CAMERON and CHASE are credited with the purpose of discussing the nigger question, which had better be, and no doubt will be, left to the President.

The statement of one of the correspondents that Mr. CHASE will recommend an increase of revenue duties, when they are already so high as to be almost prohibitory—defeating the object of revenue—seems exceedingly absurd, and does injustice to Mr. CHASE's good sense. The truth is, no intimations are given out of what any of the reports will contain, and it is trifling with the public to telegraph the loose conjectures of sensation correspondents.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN EUROPE.

Letters received by private parties in this country from their agents and correspondents abroad, state that the European revolutionists are basing high expectations in behalf of their own plans on an anticipated intervention in American affairs by England and France. They believe that such an event would be to them a favorable moment to strike a blow for European liberty, and that the active sympathy thus shown by England and France for Slavery in the New World would swell the ranks of the revolution by the addition of large numbers of Conservative men. Already secret societies had been organized in France, Italy, Austria, Hungary and Poland, with a view to this contingency.

EX-GOV. UJHAZY FORCED TO LEAVE TEXAS.

Ex-Gov. UJHAZY, of Comorn, whose arrival in the city has already been noticed, was forced to leave Texas by the rebels. His colony had made much progress in the planting of their vineyards, but the alternative was presented to them to acknowledge allegiance to the rebel Confederacy or leave the State. He asserted his loyalty to the Government, and with his compatriots was forced to quit his new home.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

A young man named WM. WEST, a son of a clerk in the Treasury Department, and who was pressed into the rebel ranks at Winchester, arrived at our lines this morning. He left Centreville yesterday, and makes the following report: The rebel forces near that point numbers about 60,000, being about one half of their army of the Potomac. They are concentrated between Centreville and the Bull Run battle-field, in the angle formed by Braddock's Road and the roads leading to Manassas Junction. They have about fifteen batteries of light artillery, but no siege pieces, and four or five regiments of cavalry. Their fortifications are small, insignificant, compared with ours, apparently merely breastworks for infantry, and do not extend this side of Centreville. The men are well clothed in homespun, have sufficient food and drink, though no coffee or sugar, and have not yet suffered from cold. The tents leak in a heavy rain. Many Maryland and Virginia soldiers would gladly desert, but fear that they would be ill treated by our authorities. A proclamation that they would be kindly received would induce large numbers to come within our lines. On hearing of the National victory at Beanfort, many from South Carolina and Georgia were anxious to return home but they are now satisfied to remain. Several of our soldiers who have been taken prisoners had enlisted in the rebel ranks, among them two of the foraging party captured a few days ago. Having to go to Richmond or enlist, they chose the course that promised an early chance of escape. WEST was an orderly of Gen. ELSEY, and he effected his escape the more easily by reason of having a horse. The rebels had recently received a quantity of English muskets, were well disciplined, and had great confidence in their officers.

THE TREATMENT OF SLIDELL AND MASON.

SLIDELL and MASON are to receive precisely the same treatment, and to be provided with the same accommodations, as are given to other prisoners of State.

NO REBEL TROOPS ABOVE THE CHESAPEAKE.

No troops are now in arms against the Government north and east of the Potomac and the Chesapeake.

A RECONNOISSANCE AND A SKIRMISH,

This morning Companies A and F, of FRIEDMAN'S Cameron dragoons, under Maj. BEITLER, went out from the right wing, scouting. When on the right of Hunter's Mill, towards Drainsville, about a quarter of a mile, they found some rebel cavalry concealed. Both fired, and the rebels fled. Two of our horses were shot, but none of the men. While Maj. BEITLER and a corporal were removing the saddles from the horses, they returned, and fired another volley, but doing no damage. The position the rebels had taken made it impolitic to pursue them, for fear of falling into an ambush, but the dragoons held their own ground. Afterwards two companies of infantry were found north of there, who fired a volley at them, but without effect. All returned to camp safe to-night, minus two horses. These are the first rebels they have been able to find for some time.

A SUCCESSFUL FORAGING EXPEDITION.

A foraging expedition from Gen. MCDOWELL'S Division, to-day, obtained a large quantity of hay and corn about half-way on the road leading from Falls Church to Fairfax Court-house. There were no indications of the presence of the enemy.

PROF. LOWE AND HIS BALLOONS.

Prof. LOWE started last night with one of his balloons on the *Cœur de Lion*, to run the blockade, with the view of makieg a reconnoissance of the enemy's position on the Lower Potomac. This accomplished, he will proceed to Fortress Monroe and thence to Port Royal.

AN EXPRESS ROUTE TO PORT ROYAL.

The Government has given permission to the Adams Express Company to establish an express to Port Royal, the carrying, however, to be exclusively of freight for the accommodation of the troops. This and the reëstablishment of postal relations to that point, are the first steps toward the renewal of commerce.

Large numbers of applications are being received by Government for permission to open trade with Port Royal, and to visit there for various reasons, and some for the purposes of a pleasure trip. With the exception of the Adams Express Company, who act merely as common carriers, all applications having been refused.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GEN. BLENCER.

A report is current in the city that Gen. BLENKER has resigned his position. It is well authenticated by some, who say that they saw him write his resignation last night. Several of his field officers say that he has not resigned. The truth, probably, is that, owing to some disputes in his division, he did forward his resignation this morning, but that it will not be accepted.

CALEB CUSHING A MAJOR-GENERAL.

It is rumored that CALEB CUSHING is to be made a Major-General of volunteers.

COL. HAVELOCK'S APPOINTMENT.

Col. CHARLES FREDERICK HAVELOCK, late of the British army, and brother of the late Gen. HAVELOCK, has been appointed an Aid to Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, with the rank of Colonel, and assigned to duty as Inspector General of Cavalry, his late position at home.

ANOTHER FRENCH OFFICER.

COMPTE DE VILLARCAN, an experienced French officer, has also been appointed an aid to Gen. MCCLELLAN, with the rank of Captain.

COUNTERSIGNING PASSPORTS.

The following notice was issued to-day from the State Department:

OSCAR IRVING, JONATHAN ARMORY and E. L. O. ADAMS, at New-York, Boston and Portland, respectively, are authorized to countersign passports of foreigners proceeding thence abroad. W. H. SEWARD.

A POSITION TENDERED.

J. HOWARD Jr., has been tendered the position of Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. GORMAN's Brigade.

RELEASED FROM FORT WARREN.

The following named persons, belonging to Maryland, have been released from Fort Warren: John J. Heckart, Leonard J. Quinlan, W. G. Harrison, George W. Landing, Thos. Shields, George Thompson, A. Williamson, David Succhesi, Geo. A. Appleton, Michael J. Grady, John L. Bouldon, Robt. Rae, Chas. D. French, Robt. A. Carter, S. B. Frost, and J. H. Maddox.

GEN. FREMONT TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

Gen. FREMONT has recently obtained permission from the proper authority to visit Washington. It is the opinion in military circles that there will be a Court of Inquiry in his case.

THE PASSPORT QUESTION.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, Consul-General for the British North American Provinces, has accomplished the object of his visit to Washington—namely, the removal of the delays and inconvenience attending passports to British subjects on taking passage for Europe at Portland, Maine. Heretofore, passports were required to be countersigned at the State Department, but that business is now to be performed by a Government agent.

THE PIRATES.

The Government of Italy has adopted the stringent rule of France in regard to piratical vessels engaged in depredating on American commerce.

The American Consuls are keeping a sharp look-out for the suspicious vessel lately seen at Malta.

GREAT AMOUNT OF FREIGHT.

To-day the Government received 3,500 tons of freight over the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, equal to a continuous train of two and a half miles in length. This immense carrying capacity of the road is due to the energy and skill displayed by MR. PRESCOTT SMITH, Master of Transportion, in the arrangement of the trains to meet the wants of the Government. This business is now so adjusted that an equal amount of freight can be daily transported over the line without interruption.

COL. GRAHAM DISCHARGED FROM ARREST.

After remaining eight days under arrest, Col. GRAHAM, of the Fifth Excelsior Regiment was ordered to-day to resume command of his regiment—no charges having been preferred against him.

GOVERNORS' STAMPEDE.

There has been a stampede of Governors from the city within the past three days. Only Gov SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, remains.

A CONSUL APPOINTED.

THOMAS ADAMSON, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

By the loss of PETTIBONE'S bindery by fire, today, 52,000 copies of the Mechanical portion of the Patent Office report, which was ordered by Congress for distribution among their constituents, were destroyed.

CYRUS W. FIELD and ROBERT B. MINTURN are in the city. The latter comes on business connected with the great Exhibition.

NEWS FROM FORT PICKENS.

Arrival of the Transport Steamer George Peabody.

A Large Body of Troops on Deer Point.

INTENDED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS.

The steamer *George Peabody* arrived at this port about 7 o'clock last evening, having left Fort Pickens on the morning of the 18th, and Key West on the following Wednesday.

The following is the list of passengers: Capt. GUEST, of the United States steamer *Niagara*; Capt. J. W. BUTLER, Fort Pickens; Lieut. CLAPP and Lieut. BLACK, of the Sixth Regiment N. Y. S. V.; Lieut. HALL, wife, child and nurse, from Key West.

Col. WILSON's men were generally in good health. Only twenty-five of them were in hospital at the time the *George Peabody* left.

The rebels had landed between three and four thousand troops on Deer Point, which is six miles from Fort Pickens, and one and a half miles from Santa Rosa Island. A deserter reported that they intended to make an attack on the fort in a week or ten days. Col. BROWN was prepared to give them a warm reception.

There is a great deficiency of regular officers at this post. Scarcely one officer remains to a company. They are dissatisfied with the treatment they have received from Government, inasmuch as they had been appointed to take the places of others, who are now on duty in and around Washington, and thereby deprived of all the advantages attendant upon a field campaign.

The United States frigate *Niagara*, and the new gunboat *Hatteras* were at Fort Pickens.

The ship *Pampero*, the sloop-of-war *Midnight*, and the *G. W. Anderson*, were at Key West. The latter had captured off the Bahamas, the privateer *Beauregard*, a fore-and-aft schooner, mounting one large pivot gun, and carrying 27 men. The steamers *Huntress* and *Connecticut* were also at Key West. The *Connecticut* had captured a prize schooner loaded with lead, quicksilver and coffee. She was to leave for Fort Pickens that evening.

The schooner *Wanderer*, of the blockading fleet, arrived on the 20th, and left on the following day. Everything was quiet. The *George Peabody* also brings three privates of Col. WILSON's regiment. Their names are JAMES T. ROBERTS, JAMES H. ACKERMAN and HENRY ALBERT. They were discharged on account of ill-health.

THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION.

Progress of Gen. Lockwood—Deserted Earthworks Found—Nine Cannon Captured—Three Officers Taken Prisoners, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 25.

Capt. HALEY, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, who has just returned from Drummondtown, Accomac County, Va., the headquarters of Gen. LOCKWOOD, reports that after passing Newton the National troops met with various obstructions through the destruction of bridges and trees thrown across the road. Some were quickly removed, and others were marched round.

They found a deserted earthwork, but no guns, at Oakhill. Between that point and Drummondtown, another battery was found, in which eight guns were mounted, but entirely deserted. They also found another deserted work, eight miles beyond Drummondtown.

Up to the time Capt. HALEY left, there had been nine smooth-bore guns captured, but no ammunition. The only muskets seen on the route were about 100 old flint-locks.

Col. SMITH, who had commanded the earthworks, had made his escape, and had eluded the most diligent search.

A Captain and two Lieutenants had been captured.

The disbanded militia all contend that they were forced to take up arms against their will.

Not a single individual acknowledging himself a Secessionist had been encountered.

The Unionists, who are evidently numerous, have met the troops with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy.

The Union men now have undisputed control of the two counties. As far as heard from, the rebels are everywhere disbanded.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transports *Boston*, *Delaware* and *Cosmopolitan*, sailed at noon yesterday for Fortress Monroe, where they will receive troops, and proceed to Port Royal. These three steamers carried about 1,100 men, also a full cargo of provisions and ammunition.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Removal of the Rebel Capital from Richmond to Nashville, Tenn.

Comments on the Capture of Mason and Slidell.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Important Information Regarding the Action of Unionists.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND RUMORS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 19th inst. says that the Confederate Congress have passed a bill for the removal of the capital from Richmond to Nashville, and that the Congress will soon assemble there.

THE NEW REBEL CAPITAL

JEFF. DAVIS, his Government and his Congress are exceedingly peripatetic. The so-called Southern Confederacy has only been in existence about three-quarters of a year, and each quarter it establishes a new Confederate Capital. The first head-quarters of the concern were at Montgomery, Ala. That somewhat muddy town JEFF. DAVIS reached on the 16th of last February, he having previously been elected to the bogus Presidency by the Convention held at that place. After getting the machine in running order at Montgomery, the Southern Congress resolved that the whole machinery of Government should proceed as far as Richmond, Va., on its way to Washington City, which was then supposed to be within rebel grasp. Accordingly, in May, the Confederate Departments began to pack up their traps for a march of some seven hundred miles, in a northeasterly direction; and DAVIS himself reached Richmond on the 29th of that month. On the 20th of June, the Confederate Congress renewed in Virginia the session which it had begun in Alabama—the National army not having made a "forward" movement for its dispersion. Finding Washington to be a very sour and unattainable grape, it now resolved upon a return march westward, some six hundred miles—this time, however, moving in the direction of west by north. It is doubtless intended to make Nashville the *permanent* Capital of the dissolving Confederacy; but another body of men than the bogus Congress may have something to say about that ere long—a very large body too, armed with what THOMAS CARLYLE calls "big, long knives." Nashville is much nearer the geographical centre of this Confederacy than either of the previous Capitals—that is, if the Confederacy includes, as probably it does by this time, Kentucky and Missouri. The Rump Breckinridge Kentucky Convention assembled at Russellville, on the southern verge of that State, and the Rump Claib. Jackson Missouri Legislature, in session at Neosho, on the southern border of *that* State, have probably both by this time passed secession ordinances, and declared their respective Territories part and parcel of the Southern despotism. This *capital* movement will be a new inducement to them to bind their fortunes irrevocably with the rebel Government. The people of the Mississippi Valley have all long looked forward to the establishment of the National Capital in their midst; and the Confederate conspirators doubtless think they have made a shrewd movement this time. It points also to the final determination of the mooted question of secession *boundaries*—running the secession line up to the Ohio River, down that river to its junction with the Mississippi, thence up to the northern boundary of the State of Missouri, and thence westward as far as—they can get.

The City of Nashville, to which JEFF. now proposes to remove himself, his satellites, his secretaries, his bureaux, and his Congress, and where he proposes to set up a Government, which will probably last for some weeks yet—is the Capital of the State of Tennessee, and is situated on the Cumberland River, 200 miles (following the windings of the stream) above its junction with the Ohio. The city is built chiefly on the south side of the river, on the slopes and at the foot of a hill rising about 200 feet above the water. The city has (had) a population of about 30,000. Among the other inducements for establishing the capital here was doubtless the fact of its being a great railroad centre, as well as having river navigation generally all the year round. There are five railroads radiating from Nashville, namely, the Tennessee and Alabama, the Louisville and Nashville, the Edgefield and Kentucky, the Nashville and Chattanooga, and the Nashville and North-Western. Steamboats ascend from the mouth of the Cumberland to Nashville, and the river is navigable by steamboats of 1,500 tons for 50 miles above the city, and by smaller boats to the Falls, 500 miles. Unlike Richmond, Nashville is a remarkably healthy city, owing in part to the rocky site on which it is built. As DAVIS has shaken with the ague nearly half the time he has been in Richmond, he will doubtless be glad of the chance to get cured of that miserable disease, by a change of climate and location. Nashville is generally well built, and there are numerous imposing public buildings. One of the finest of the former is the new Capitol, situated on an eminence one hundred and seventy-five feet above the river, and constructed inside and out of a beautiful variety of fossiliferous limestone. It is three stories high, including the basement. At each end there is an Ionic portico of eight columns, each four feet six inches in diameter, and thirty-three feet five inches high; and each of the sides has also a portico of six columns. A tower rises above the centre of the roof to the height of two hundred and six feet from the ground. It has a quadrangular rusticated base, forty-two feet high, surmounted by a circular cell thirty-seven feet high, and twenty-six feet eight inches in diameter, with eight fluted Corinthian columns, designed from the choragic monument of Lysicrates, at Athens. The dimensions of the whole building are 138 by 238 feet, and it cost over a million of dollars. It is approached by four avenues, which rise from terrace to terrace, by broad marble steps. The edifice is considered the handsomest State Capitol in the Union. This is the building in which the secession Congress will hold its sessions. It was held out by the citizens of Nashville as one of the principal inducements to remove the capital to their town. There are many other fine public buildings—a court-house, a penitentiary, theatre, hospital, university, State bank, etc. At secession time the periodical Press of the city comprised five daily newspapers, eight weeklies, and eight monthly publications. Several of these papers have perished of late; but in addition to them, the late Louisville *Courier* (secession) is now printed there. The Nashville Press has long been the most respectable in Tennesse—noted for moderation and solid sense.

The commerce of Nashville has been very large, and was carried on by river, rail and turnpike roads. A great part of this is of course now destroyed—though the fact that it has been made a military and provision dépôt has prevented its falling into as great a dilapidation as some of the other cities of the State. The average annual shipments are 30,000 bales of cotton, 6,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 2,000,000 bushels wheat, 6,000,000 bushels Indian corn, 10,000 casks bacon, and 20,000 hogs. The neighborhood is a famous stock-raising country, and has a high reputation for blood horses, jackasses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and cashmere goats. The Southern Methodist Book Concern, one of the largest book manufactories in the United States, have carried on its operations. Some years ago they got a large number of printers from this and other Northern cities—most of whom soon got disgusted and returned, and the best left before secession times. The value of taxable property is (has been) about $15,000,000. Seven miles from the city is the State Lunatic Asylum, where DAVIS, if he escapes the gallows or the penitentiary, may yet be glad to find a refuge under the plea that secession was but a freak of insanity. Twelve miles east from the city, is the "Hermitage," the celebrated residence of ANDREW JACKSON, which will constantly remind the Confederate Congress of the fact that "The Union must and shall be preserved."

A late letter written from there says: "The blight of secession has arrested the progress of Nashville. A walk over the business portion of the city, a survey of the customless appearance of the open and a count of the closed stores on the public squares in Market, Cherry, College, Union and Broad streets, and of the idle workshops and factories on Water and other streets, reveals plainly the severity of the blow inflicted upon the trade and industry of the city by the severance of the ties that cemented Tennessee, politically and commercially, with the North. Nashville will henceforth keep pace with Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburgh or New-Orleans on the road to inevitable ruin." Among the residents of Nashville, is JOHN BELL, late Union Candidate for the Presidency of these United States, who would do well to read over to the Confederate Congress some of his speeches of a year ago. There was, until lately, a large Union element in the city as in the surrounding country; but most of it now acquiesces in the existing *status* of political affairs.

We venture the prediction that this rebel Capital will not last much longer than the previous two, but that before the end of three months DAVIS and his Congress will make tracks for the States on the Gulf of Mexico, where, we hope, they will meet with a warm reception from our advancing army.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

From the Richmond papers of the 19th and 20th inst., we make up the following summary of Southern news:

THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of Wednesday last, in an article on the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, says:

This extraordinary act of the Lincoln Government must be followed by important consequences. It is impossible for the English Government, without disgrace, to fail to exact the fullest reparation. If Commodore WILKES acted under orders, we do not see how LINCOLN can possibly escape the most serious complications with the English Government. If it be said that England, in 1812, claimed the right of visitation of our National vessels, and seizure of our subjects on board, it will be replied that our Government denied the right, and resisted it with war, and that England, in consequence, abandoned the practice. Nay, so sensitive have we, and so deferential has England, since been on this point, that even suspected slavers sailing under our flag have been protected by it from English visitation, although we agreed with England in denouncing the slave-trade as piracy.

Can England, after conceding all this to our claim, and after having so long abandoned the exercise, if she has not disavowed the right of visitation and seizure, now submit to the hardships of a theory, the benefit of which was denied her, and that, too, at the hands of the Government which denied it? Will she allow what still claims to be the Government of the United States to have the benefit, and herself the disadvantage of both sides of the question. It is not possible.

England has acknowledged us to be a belligerent power, and declared that she would maintain a neutrality. To allow her mail steamer to be stopped on the ocean, and persons taken from under the protection of her flag, by a jurisdiction as to whose quarrel she is neutral, is as much at war with all her practice and traditions as it is supposed to her honor. England, like America, has ever been a house of refuge among the nations, and the stranger under her flag has always found the protection due to her own subjects, extended with all the generous sensitiveness of an honorable host. LINCOLN will have to apologize and restore the *status*, or fight. We see no other alternative.

LATE FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 25.

We had an interview yesterday with a gentleman who left Charleston, S. C., since the United States forces took possession of the forts at Port Royal, and from him we learned that great consternation was caused not only in Charleston, but for some fifty miles in the interior. A large number of troops had been sent to Charleston, as an attack upon that city was anticipated. Provisions were scarce and high, and there was much suffering among the poor. No money except shin-plasters could be obtained, and this was looked upon as worthless by those who were compelled to take it. The excitement pervaded all classes of citizens, and the conduct of the blacks at Beaufort and vicinity had caused much anxiety throughout the State, for fear an insurrection would take place. Our informant was much surprised, on reaching Philadelphia, to find so much gaiety and all absence of the military excitement which is so prevalent at the South. He expected to find most of our men in uniform, and greatly excited about the result of the contest. He had been led to suppose that the people of the North had no work, and were exceedingly frightened at the prospect of JEFF. DAVIS taking Washington. He expressed himself as being agreeably disappointed, and was sure that the people of the South had not the slightest idea of the amount of business going on at the North, and the perfect confidence of the people in the eventual success of the Union cause.

THE UNIONISTS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 22.

We have very late and perfectly trustworthy information direct from East Tennessee, and indirectly from other portions of the South. We shall not particularize the channels through which this information is received, but give our word that we know them to be worthy the most absolute confidence.

The Union men of East Tennessee were never more loyal and hopeful than now. They stand dauntless and incorruptible, and if there is any change they are becoming more ardent and confident in the good and great cause of National unity and free Government, which they regard as one and inseperable, now and forever. The Secessionists whisper that their attempted revolution must end in a failure.

It is true, as rumored for a few days, that there are camps of Union men in Tennessee—1,200 in one, and 700 in another—each man with his rifle and a pound of powder, and a corresponding quantity of balls, and regarding his powder as far more precious than gold. In the late bridge-burning, three important bridges in Tennessee and two in Georgia were entirely destroyed, and two or three others greatly damaged. The roads were in bad order before the bridges were burned, and the rolling stock is in bad condition. It will be impossible for the road to be so far repaired as to permit the passage of trains in less than a month. The loyal East Tennesseeans were hourly expecting a Federal army to force its way through Cumberland Gap, and if a vigorous advance had been made there, the capture of ZOLLICOFFER's army would have been absolutely certain. Not a man could have escaped. ZOLLICOFFER's effective force in Kentucky has not at any time exceeded 7,000 men, and he cannot now muster 6,000. The number of secesh troops guarding the East Tennessee Railroad when the bridges were burned was less than 800.

If, after the battle of Wildcat, our troops had pushed vigorously forward, the loyal East Tennesseeans would have taken possession of the railroad, and held it for their own use, instead of destroying it; and they would have taken a large amount of provisions and military stores, collected at Knoxville and other points for the use of the rebel army. The falling back of the Cumberland Gap expedition will have a most distressing effect, and will probably cause the ruin of many of those who have committed themselves in arms against the JEFF. DAVIS despotism. At the very time when the devoted Unionists were expecting to see the bayonets of the United States troops glittering in the passes of their mountains, they will hear of the disastrous march away from them, which has already been described at length in these columns.

The sturdy loyalty of the East Tenneseeans appears in the returns of the recent Confederate election for President and Vice-President and Members of Congress. In Roane County, where two thousand votes are usually given, less than three hundred and fifty were polled. JOHN BAXTER, a Submission Union man, (that is, one who is in favor of the Union, but looks upon the rebellion as an accomplished fact,) run for the Confederate Congress in MAYNARD's District, thinking the Unionists would support and elect him, rather than permit the election of an ultra Secessionist. The Union men had about 8,000 majority in the District, but refused to vote, and the Secessionist had a very small, but nearly unanimous vote. In Knox County, where the Union men had 3,200 votes, BAXTER, the Submissionist, received but 80 votes. The Union men would have nothing to do with the election, but treated it with contempt. In many places the polls were not opened, and in some whole counties not a vote was cast.

The lines between the Union men and the secesh are very sharply drawn. Every man knows whom he may trust and whom he must distrust. The devotion of the Union people to the Government is unalterable, and many touching proofs of it are given. We are told of men more than 70 years of age, acting as guides on the mountains in the night for those whom they knew to be the friends of the Government. The women will not take money for any assistance they may render the Union men. Cases are mentioned in which poor women, whose husbands are exiles, have with tears in their eyes, refused to touch gold offered and urged upon them for provisions furnished those who were laboring in the cause of the Union. One lady who was roused at midnight to prepare a meal for a party of Union men, was told, in order to induce her to accept a gold piece, as a compensation for her trouble, that the gold was not from their own pockets, but from the Treasury of the United States. She burst into tears and refused to accept it more earnestly than ever, saying she could not take the money of the Goverement for any poor service she could render. This poor woman's husband and sons were exiles. Are these people to be abandoned to their enemies now in the hour of their utmost need?

There is undoubtedly a powerful reaction in North Carolina against the Disunionists. It would not be surprising to hear, at any time, of a most determined Union movement in that quarter. The Union men of North Carolina and North Alabama are in communication with those of East Tennessee.

Very few troops were sent to Virginia during the Autumn months. The last detachment that went forward over the Tennessee Railroad was a body of eight hundred Georgians, who had been without arms so long that they threatened to disband, and started about three weeks ago in wretched condition, and without arms of any sort.

The destitution of the rebel troops is extreme. It is not unusual to see the cavalry wearing spurs on their naked heels. They suffer terribly for want of blankets, and search the houses—even the negro cabins—for blankets, quilts and thick clothing. Letters recently written by company officers of the army of the Potomac, say there are not less than thirty thousand rebel soldiers in Virginia unable from sickness to perform duty.

A Confederate Captain has written, within this month, from the army of the Potomac to friends in East Tennessee, that of his company, originally ninety-seven men, only eight were fit to go in the field. The whole Confederate force in Virginia is less than 140,000 effective men. The army directly in front of Washington is less than 90,000 men.

The rebel armies in Kentucky, under JOHNSTON, BUCKNER and POLK, do not count forty thousand fighting men. The army on Green River, in front of McCOOK, is only fifteen thousand strong. The rebel leaders at Nashville are trembling with apprehension, and it is believed throughout the South that a majority of the people of New-Orleans would rejoice at the approach of a Union army.

The blockade is terribly effective. The fact is confessed, and famine and panic prices prevail. The wealthiest families of the South are living meanly, and apologise to their visitors for the meagreness of their fare. The Union men rejoice in the privations incident to the blockade, and comfort themselves by the consideration that the Secessionists are the greatest sufferers. The tightness of the blockade, and the constant gathering of the armies of the Union, the now admitted courage of the Northern troops, the failure of England and France to recognize the supremacy of cotton, the money resources of the Federal Government, which seem inexhaustible, are having their effect even upon the most reckless of the conspirators. Nothing but the prestige of a few successes, immensely magnified by systematic lying, has kept the rebels in heart up to this time. Much dissatisfaction with the Richmond Government is felt. It is denounced on every side as distinguished by imbecility and favoritism, in a style with which the criticisms on the legitimate Government by the Northern journals is moderate. With good management, the war may be closed before the first anniversary of the bombardment of Sumter.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Proceedings of the Bogus Legislature—Senators and Representatives to the Rebel Congress, &c.

COLUMBUS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 22.

The *Statesman*, published here, has information from Neosho that the rump Legislature of this State, after obtaining a quorum by the appointment of proxies, elected JOHN B. CLARK, formerly member of Congress from Howard County, and R. L. Y. PEYTON, of Cass County, Senators to the rebel Congress.

The Legislature also appointed members to the rebel House of Representatives, from the different Congressional Districts of the State. Among them are EMANUEL MACDONNEL, of St. Louis, of *habeas corpus* notoriety; L. M. MCILHENY, of Adrain County and JAMES S. RAINS, of Jasper County—all of whom are in the army of Gen. PRICE.

PRICE AGAIN ACROSS THE OSAGE.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Monday, Nov. 25.

Intelligence has been received here from parties direct from Osceola, that Gen. PRICE's army crossed the Osage River, at Hoffman's Ferry, on Friday last, and the advance guard would reach Osceola on the following day.

ANOTHER REPORT OF PRICE'S ADVANCE.

SEDALIA, Mo., Monday, Nov. 25.

It is reported that Gen. PRICE is still advancing towards this place, and that the Federal pickets were driven in towards here this evening.

A number of rebels were arrested last night, who were on their way to join PRICE's army.

Rebels in town are quite certain that the Union forces are to be driven from this section of Missouri. They are still, in regard to the movements of PRICE, without doubt that he is advancing towards Sedalia. The military regulations are very strict now, and no one can pass the lines without passes signed by the commanding officer of the post.

The train from Warsaw arrived yesterday forenoon. Passengers report that a sick soldier left at Warsaw was murdered by the rebels of that town.

All the business portion of Warsaw was burned in the late fire. No clue has yet been obtained as to who fired it.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Nov. 25.

The Committee appointed to examine the claims against the Government of this Department has been in session something over two weeks, and claims amounting to over $6,000,000 have been presented and approved. Many witnesses are examined daily, and their evidence relating to different claims still continue to be presented daily in large numbers, and the labors of the Committee will hardly be concluded for several weeks yet.

WORK ON THE MORTAR FLEET.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 25.

The work on the mortar fleet at this point has not been stopped, as stated in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* but is progressing rapidly. The boats are expected to be finished this week. The mortars are being already cast, and waiting shipment at Pittsburgh, Pa.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Merchants of Santa Fe Indorsing for the Government—Prompt Response to the Call for Troops, &c.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Nov. 25.

The Santa Fé and Cañon City mail, with dates to the 16th, arrived this morning, two days ahead of time. There were no through passengers.

At a meeting of the merchants of Santa Fé on the 7th inst., it was resolved that they would indorse for the Government to any amount that may be advanced to the Territory. This action was taken in consequence of the scarcity of coin, which has heretofore made up the circulating medium in the transactions of business, and has from some cause almost entirely disappeared, causing an unusual stringency in the money market.

The call of the Government of New-Mexico for 12,000 Militiamen, to garrison the different posts in the Territory, has been promptly responded to, and the whole number will in a short time be reported for duty. A light battery, commanded by Lieut. ANDERSON, United States Army, left Santa Fé for the South on the 9th inst. An important movement in this direction is anticipated.

Gen. HATCH and family have left for the East.

The small-pox prevails with fearful mortality among the children in the Rio Abajo. It has also spread to the Navajo Indians, proving fatal to many of the tribe.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$829,807 IN TREASURE.

Panama one of the United States of Colombia.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC STATES.

More United States Troops and Officers from California.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday with mails, passengers and treasure from California. The following is her

LIST OF SPECIE.

Order	$9,750	A. E. Hecht	$8,572
Order	2,500	Neustadter Bros	18,200
Order	5,500	Duncan, Sherman & Co	22,063
P. Naylor	10,000	Hewston, Hastings & Co	8,300
Roberts, Morrison & Co	14,000	S. Hooper & Co	15,200
W. Seligman & Co.	21,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	27,900
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	20,000	Ballin & Sanders	20,000
Wm. Heller & Co.	11,500	Jos. Patrick & Co	30,000
Jennings & Brewster.	10,000	J. G. Parker & Son	16,000
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	7,260	Kerby, Burne & Co	11,000
Janson, Bond & Co.	10,000	Frank Baker	28,209
Am. Exch. Bank	40,000	Eugene Kelly & Co	80,000
J. Heller & Bro	23,500	J. Nickerson	3,688
Marcus C. Hawley	7,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	242,500
Scholle & Bro	31,200	Ribon & Munos	2,600
L. B. Gorstofs	1,160		
J. Strauss Bro. & Co.	3,948		
Total			$822,552

FROM ASPINWALL.

B. Howland & Sons	$650	Ribon & Munos	$1,000
Order	650	Wells, Fargo & Co	1,203
Colgate & Hoffman	3,750		
Total from Aspinwall			$7,254
Total from San Francisco			$822,552
Grand Total			$829,807

The *North Star* brings some United States troops, under command of Col. Robert C. Buchanan, and the following officers: Surgeon Chas. McCormick, Maj. W. Scott Ketchum, Fourth Infantry; Capt. H. D. Wallen, commanding Company H, Fourth Infantry; Capt. D. A. Russell, commanding Company K, Fourth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon J. Setterman, Capt. J. W. Davidson, commanding Company B, First Cavalry: Assistant Surgeon E. P. Vollum; Capt. B. F. Davis, commanding Company K, First Cavalry; First Lieut. W. T. Gentry, commanding Company D, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Robert N. Scott, Adjutant Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. T. E. Turner, commanding Company G, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. C. H. Carlton, commanding Company A, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. J. W. Gray, commanding Company E, Ninth Infantry.

THE ISTHMUS.

From the Isthmus we have no news of importance. The arrest of Gwin, Benham and Brent has provoked a good deal of discussion, without, it would seem, exciting much hostile feeling, however. The Panama *Star* and *Herald* justifies the action of Gen. Sumner, only on the ground that might makes right. A correspondent of that paper is confident that the step was every way legal as well as justifiable. Prisoners, he says, have been frequently carried over that route, and up to the present time the right to do so has never been questioned.

By a decree, dated Nov. 6, the Governor of Panama accepts the new Constitution which had been agreed to by all the States except Antioqua, and the Isthmus is now one of the United States of Colombia.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* has returned to Panama after a cruise of eleven months on the Northern Coast of Mexico and the Gulf of California. She reports all quiet on the Mexican Coast. Lower California is in a most flourishing condition this season, owing to the abundant rains lately enjoyed.

COLOMBIA (LATE NEW GRANADA.)

The mail steamer from Carthagena arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 4th inst.

Bogota is reported to be perfectly quiet. Gen. Herran came to Aspinwall on the steamer *en route* for Washington, and would probably remain on the Isthmus until the sailing of the next New-York steamer.

Canal is reported to have sent Commissioners from Santander on behalf of the Federal Government to treat with Mosquera. Antioquia still holds out against Mosquera, who was sending troops there to force that state into subjection. Giraldo is said to be at the head of 5,000 men.

By a vessel from Buenaventura, we learn that the forces of Gen. Lopez had succeeded in taking possession of Popayan.

It is thought in Carthagena that the report of the defeat of Canal was unfounded, else a confirmation of it would have been forwarded to that place.

By an arrival from Guayaquil we learn that Buenaventura still remained in the hands of the Confederates. They had suffered very severely from a scarcity of provisions, but finally succeeded in getting in supplies. The three little blockading vessels still remained inactive some distance from the town.

The British gunboat *Cygnet* arrived at Aspinwall on the 12th with dates from Carthagena to the 8th of November. She reports that the mails from Bogota just arrived, prior to her sailing, brought no important news.

Gen. Jones is expected down by the next steamer.

The United States sloop *Cyane* has arrived at this port from Mexico. All well.

The *Lancaster* will probably leave here soon for San Francisco, to have a new shaft put in, which is now on board.

The Governor of the State has officially informed the foreign Consuls here of the change of the title of the Republic of New-Granada to that of the United States of Colombia.

Our wet season appears to be fast drawing to a close.

The last British steamer from St. Thomas brought no news of the *Sumter*, but it is highly probable that she is near the coast of Venezuela.

CHILI AND PERU.

The steamer *Bogota* had arrived at Tobago, with dates from Valparaiso, to the 16th, and Callao to the 29th ult. Among her passengers was Mr. Bigler, late United States Minister to Chili, *en route* with his family to San Francisco. The following are the principal items of her news:

The news from Chili is favorable. The new Administration is progressing very satisfactorily, and the country remains tranquil.

A free pardon has been granted to all the political offenders engaged in the rebellion of 1851, which has given general satisfaction.

Dr. Linarez, Ex-President of Bolivia, died in Valparaiso on the 5th ult.

From Bolivia we learn that the revolution intended against Belzu was on quite an extensive scale, and many important arrests have been made.

The Government has moved to Potosi, where it has declared La Paz in a state of siege.

The elections in Peru have been concluded, but the result is not known. In Tacna, Don Juan de la Mar had a large majority.

San Ramon, we learn, was in Ariquipa, and it was believed some difficulty existed between him and President Castilla.

The elections in Lima have, we are informed, been all carried on according to the will of the dictator.

The contemplated expedition to Ecuador is still being organized, and the invasion of Bolivia is also spoken of.

The Callao correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* writes that Castilla's enmity to Echinique continues exceedingly bitter. In the event of the latter carrying the election, it was believed his rival would declare the whole thing null and proceed to execute his long-entertained purpose against Ecuador. He was endeavoring to divert the guano interest from the party (Messrs. Gibbs) now in possession of it; but without success, as Peruvians would not advance the large capital required—$4,000,000. His many high-handed proceedings has alienated public sympathy from him, and little confidence was felt in the stability of his Government.

United States Consul Lovejoy had arrived there; but not having obtained his *exequatur*, he was unable to enter at once on the discharge of his duties.

Since the sailing of the last steamer there have been no arrivals either from the South or Central America.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

A Change of Style—The Report of Gen. Victoria's Success Confirmed—Grumbling at Gen. Sumner's Action.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

General President Mosquera has rid himself of all the reminiscences that attached to the old Government of Ospina, not excepting even its name. We are no longer called New-Granada—but Bolivar has been resurrected, and we now rejoice in the high-sounding cognomen: "The United States of Colombia." The Governor of Panama, by a decree dated the 6th inst., accepts the new temporary constitution, agreed to by all the other States except Antioquia, and notifies all Government officers and Consuls in the State, that henceforth the Isthmus forms one of the pact. Foreigners do not much relish the article which deprives them of an appeal to the Supreme Court at Bogota, as our Panama Courts, for the past four years have been, as a general thing, notoriously incompetent and corrupt; and another article depriving foreigners of the right which they held under the old constitution of holding real estate, will probably be modified when the Convention shall adopt a new Constitution this Winter. In accepting this new pact, the State of Panama does not relinquish the advantages she acquired under the Guardia-Murillo Convention, made at Aspinwall, but expects its confirmation from Gen. Mosquera and the Convention. I scarcely expect Mosquera, however, to approve that portion of ceding the rights of the General Government in the Panama Railroad to the State. But the people say they are willing to forego that advantage if the article granting them the right to remain inert in times of war and revolution is accepted.

We have no later news from Bogota. The British gunboat *Cygnet*, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 12th, brings dates from Cartagena to the 8th—four days later than our previous news—but she has nothing new. The mails had arrived from Bogota about an hour before she sailed; but it is too much to expect a British Captain to find out anything in an hour, and the enterprise of the Post-Office Department of Carthgena is not a theme of general wonder. The Captain of the British vessel says he heard no confirmation of the rumor of the defeat of Carbal and his small force in Santander.

By an arrival from the State of Cauca, on the Pacific side, the news that Col. Victoria had retaken Popayen, the capital of the State, in the name of Mosquera, is confirmed. It was thought Arboleda's forces would soon be beaten or disbanded, and that he would take refuge in Peru or Ecuador.

We have no mails from Central or South America and shall not have any in less than a week.

Panama is quiet, and will remain so, as the opponents of Mosquera, having lost the Government rule in the State, can no longer distnrb the city by their arbitrary and illegal acts. The people grumble a good deal at the late action of Gen. Sumner in transporting political prisoners across the Isthmus without the consent and against the protests of the Governor, but if the General committed any wrong in this, no doubt they will be satisfied with an apology from the Government at Washington.

The United States steam-sloop *Lancaster*, flag-ship, is still at Panama. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Commander Bissell, arrived at Panama from Acapulco, on the 11th. The United States steam-corvette *Wyoming* ought to reach Panama to-day. The relief brought out for her by the *North Star* are on board the *Lancaster* awaiting her arrival. Surgeon Heard, of the *Cyane*, ordered home, leaves to-day on the *North Star*. Surgeon Wm. Johnson, Jr., late of the *Bainbridge*, at Aspinwall, takes his place. The United States brig *Bainbridge* and the British gunboat *Cygnet* are at Aspinwall. The *Golden Gate* saw the United States steamer *Saranac* off Cape St. Lucas, Nov. 6, going in shore. The United States steamer *Narragansett* was at Acapulco Nov. 9.

The California Lee Circus Company, "with the wonderful elephant Prince Albert," is performing at Panama to full houses.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

Correspondence of Mr. Russell, of the London Times.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

The effects of the rout at Edwards' Ferry on New-York and Boston will not be known here until after this letter has been dispatched; but the truth must be fully disclosed at last, and it will be all the more painful, coming after the anticipations which existed of a very different result to any operations in which the reorganized army might be engaged. Gen. McClellan's promise that "there would be no more Bull Run affairs" has not been altogether carried out. This fresh reverse is a striking example of the evils of want of military knowledge on the part of the officers, and of lack of discipline, perhaps, in the men. Who ever heard of such a thing as a night reconnoissance, and that, too, in a wooded country, known to be held by an enemy close at hand? There is an infatuation about this "scouting," as it is called, which, in every case, as far as I have seen—and I have marked 27 or 28 down already—leads to some loss or disaster. Months ago I ventured to point out the inutility and absurdity of the practice. It seems as if an officer can take off twenty or thirty men whenever he likes, and march them towards the enemy. Then comes a stereotyped account, in which "ambushes, ambuscades, masked batteries," and the like, play their part till our hero retires, "having killed seven, and wounded, *perhaps*, seventeen of the enemy, some *probably* mortally, with only two men on our side hit," and nothing gained whatever in a military or in any sense except the making of a paragraph. The action at Edwards' Ferry came on suddenly, and before the news reached Washington all was over, so that it would not have been possible for me to have witnessed the affair; and, indeed, a reconnoissance on my own part, as soon as my letter had been sent off, on Tuesday afternoon, was not at all encouraging as to the prospects of reaching Darnestown or Poolesville through a drenching rain, and roads knee-deep in mud, in time to ascertain any particulars of what had taken place. I suspected a disaster, but the positive information which was given to me, that the Federals held the Virginia shore for several miles diminished the importance which would otherwise have been attached to the affair. To-day, however, it is clear that not only were the Federalists defeated with loss, but that they were eventually forced to retire across the river, and that they have fallen back to the Maryland shore once more, fearing another attack in force. There is reason to believe, indeed, that a small landing of Confederates in Maryland has taken place from Aquia Creek. It was reported at the Navy-yard that no movements had taken place up to 11 o'clock on Wednesday night; but it is certain that the *George Page*, a heavily-armed steam-tug, doing service on the Potomac as a Confederate man-of-war, was busy during the night in landing men, and she was seen as late as yesterday afternoon crossing between Evansport and Budd's Ferry, about 25 miles below Alexandria, where the river is a mile and a quarter wide, with a deck-load of men.

THE SOUTHERN POTOMAC.

The Brigade "Sickles," is stationed on the Maryland shore, and reinforcements of infantry and two batteries were sent off on Thursday to the Brigadier whose force had been undergoing some shelling from the saucy Confederate cruiser. To all intents and purposes the river is now closed, and the project of establishing mortar batteries on the Maryland side to shell the Confederates out of their works is not likely to be realized without some hard fighting. As affairs stand, it would be possible for the latter to send over an army into Maryland without interruption, but the arrival of the flotilla from New-York and Baltimore at Fortress Monroe, may tempt the Federalists to divert it, or part of it, to make a descent and turn the batteries, covered by the fire of their shipping. It may easily be imagined there is a general impression here that "something must be done;" but it is not so clear what the thing is to be, for the plain, straightforward way of solving all difficulties by fighting and beating the enemy is not in favor at present. No one is afraid and everybody is anxious for an action; but somehow there is a notion that everybody is not to be depended upon "yet," and that the preparations are not sufficiently complete; and, as is often the case, while there is some impatience on the one side on account of delays occasioned by reverses and deficiency of organization, there is on the other side an impatience, because considerable successes in much of what they attempted are not absolute success in all they (the Confederates) boasted they would accomplish. The vaunting three months' men who came down from the North, filling the air with their promises to be in New-Orleans in a few days, disappeared with the 21st of July, and there are now a more sober set of men in the army, who would be content to compromise with Richmond before Winter is over. On the other hand, the Confederates, who wished to dictate peace in Philadelphia and "old Faneuil" itself, would, perhaps, be glad to put up with Washington and Baltimore as a base of negotiations, although the Richmond papers are beginning to groan over a long war in prospect, arising, as they think, from the defensive attitude assumed by the Southern armies.

MORE OF THE EDWARDS' FERRY DISASTER.

For the details of the action at Edwards' Ferry I must refer you to the American papers, which gradually are getting at an idea of the truth. In one regiment there "were only two swords and no firelocks left." All the others were lost, captured, or thrown away. The Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment may be looked upon as *non est* for the time. Two guns have been taken by the enemy, who, it is admitted, had no cannon whatever. The scramble to the river is described as frightful—another Beresina—masses of drowning men. One colonel escaped by swimming, having thrown his pistol and sword into the river. Had the enemy been provided with artillery there would have been a pitiable massacre, for the posting of thirty men on the island "to check pursuit," which was done by one of the officers, would scarcely have effected the object. There is some reason to think the force of the Confederates suffered severely, for they might have driven the Federalists out of Virginia if they had advanced in the moment of success, as the guns on the other side could not have played on them without destroying their own men. There is a regiment marching out now towards Darnestown which looks beaten already, the men gloomy and silent—do what they will, bad news flies through the air. It was reported at headquarters on Tuesday that large columns of troops were seen marching from Manassas towards Leesburgh, so Beauregard does not intend to have his corps of observation, which is posted there, disturbed without a fight, and Gen. McClellan, if he moves, will be exposed to harassing demonstrations on his right flank and rear, unless Gen. Banks succeeds in another effort to establish himself on the Virginia side of the Potomac. There seems no indication to renew the attempt at present. His retreat to the Maryland side can only be accounted for by the supposition that he was afraid of being driven into the river or cut off by the enemy, who cannot have more men than he has, or could get if it were desired. But the movement was probably dictated by Gen. McClellan himself, who returned to the city late last night. He has been lauded for a hard ride of 40 miles in the papers. He actually drove over in a wagon.

THE ANTI-ABOLITION SENTIMENT OF THE ARMY AND THE CABINET.

There has been no attempt to deny the truth of my statement that the officers of the regular army are by no means disposed to carry on this war with the view of securing the ulterior success of Abolitionism. They are prepared to fight for the Union, for their country, for their flag, but not for negro emancipation. The Washington papers which have discussed the subject admit the truth of what I have given as the result of personal experience. Indeed, as the contest goes on, there is a development of a spirit hostile to abolition, which may be produced by considerations of a temporary policy, or by permanent conviction that it is better to accept Slavery than lose the Union, its profits, its glories, and its power. That development takes place not only among the people, bu among the members of the Government; and Mr. Seward, laden with the responsibility of office, throws off the incubus of his former career with graceful vigor, and steps more firmly onwards in his career. Mr. Sumner's recent speech, classical illustrations and all, fell flat and dead on the ears of his audience, once so erect for the well-known sounds. The act of Congress is interpreted in no penal sense for the slaveholders; and in Kansas there has been an open feud between the regular officers and the volunteers, with respect to the treatment of negro property in the rebellious districts. Gen.—I do not know if his name is James, but he is always called "Jim"—Lane has, in a speech at Leavenworth, openly denounced the United States officers, and declared no good will be attained till the slaves of rebels are confiscated. His Union remedy is simple. "Destroy, devastate, desolate," he says, "for this is war." Brig.-Gen. Viele, on the other hand, before his brigade sailed from Annapolis this week, issued a strong order against the practice of carrying off the slaves in the districts through which the troops pass. It is called "running," as if the creatures were spirits, or the proceeds of distillation—the making of some sort of essence. And a Republican paper of Washington thereupon says, "that with such Pro-Slavery orders we shall soon have an army capable of sustaining Southern rights." On this question of Slavery the North is divided, while the South is united as a man, and if the *Tribune* speaks the truth as to the actual supercession of Gen. Fremont there will be an amount of dissatisfaction expressed in the West which will indicate the measure of the difficulties Government will have to encounter in the contest, as it persists in its endeavors to carry it on to the battle-cry of "the Union" merely. Mr. Everett, in his recent address on the state of the country, has expressed his conviction that the sole belief of the American people which could be safely and certainly employed to save the Union is what we may without irreverence term "Washington worship." "That," says he, "is the only feeling with which the Northern and Southern breast beat in unison." But, though Washington left behind him proofs of what his personal feelings were in regard to that question, he certainly never did any act which could satisfy the world that the South is quite wrong in asserting he would have been with them in this struggle if he were alive at the present moment. His farewell address proclaims principles not opposed to those which the Democrats would carry out if they had the power; and all the Republicans can say is, that he would probably have strained every nerve for the Union had he survived to take part in this great conflict.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. BAKER.

October 24.

There is something in the individual freedom of Americans which renders it impossible for them to produce the effect attained in other countries by state ceremonial and the pageantry of processions. A jealousy, morbid perhaps, but strong, prevails against military display where one man directs all, although there is a great liking for military displays where all men are equal, and where the result is correspondingly unimpressive, except in mere numbers and massiveness. For instance, the state funeral of Senator and Acting Brig.-Gen. Baker, to-day, was not by any means a grand or imposing spectacle, although a little care might have made it so. To any foreign spectator, indeed, there was much that was wanting in dignity and proper respect in the ceremonial. The absence of attention or regard to details in these matters may be consistent with the simplicity of Republican institutions; but, if so, it were better, perhaps, not to attempt any exhibition of the kind, for their utility is lost if they do not produce their effect on those who see them. The honor is paid to the dead to impress the living, and to satisfy a sentiment universal in civilized man.

When Gen. McDowell took command of the army, he was actually subjected to rebuke because he reviewed his troops! It was considered that he was ambitious, and that he desired to gratify his vanity by an empty parade. Gen. McClellan, most fortunate, can and does review his soldiers whenever he pleases, but it is owing to an ascendancy derived from the belief that he is a necessary man, rather than from ready acquiescence in the thing itself. Out of the abundance of troops in Washington, men might well have been spared to line the streets through which the *cortège* passed, and Pennsylvania-avenue would have appeared to advantage with the tapering fringe of uniformed men and glistening arms along the pavement. But, instead of that, carts, wagons and vans were permitted to drive along till they encountered the head of the procession, where they were halted with difficulty and in noisy masses by the exertions of a solitary constable, in plain clothes, who led the van. The National flags were lowered half-mast, but no bells tolled, no guns boomed, as the *cortège* proceeded towards the Capitol. The military band which headed the column played a slow but not a mournful strain, and the ear listened in vain for the melancholy grandeur of the "Dead March in Saul," or for some music appropriate to the scene. The first regiment appeared with arms reversed, marching in sections of companies at quarter-distance, a fine set of men, well uniformed and tolerably clean and neat; next came, for what purpose it is difficult to imagine, a regiment without arms, dirty, undersized and ill-clad in blue flannel smocks, just reaching over the hips; full of boys and ill-grown men. This was followed by a battalion of very soldierly fellows, from Rhode Island I think, who were well dressed, and marched with steadiness. A few unkempt men on horses to match closed up the military part of the *cortège*, and then followed the Staff and the clergy, and the hearse on which lay the coffin, covered with the American flag and funeral wreaths. The President looked pale and sad enough, and wore mourning, but white and gray felt hats and light colored coats were visible in many of the carriages and hackney coaches. Not a hat was raised as the coffin was borne by, except by a small knot of people, who were regarded with surprise by their neighbors. Not a hat was raised except by the same persons for the President, supposing that all the spectators behaved similarly to those I saw near me. The bystanders, among whom were many colored people, were anxious to see McClellan, but he was not there, nor was Gen. Scott nor any of the Ministers of the principal Powers. Lord Lyons, who was acquainted with the deceased Senator, would have gone, but for an accidental delay in receiving his invitation. While the procession was passing along Pennsylvania-avenue, two officers in uniform rode up the contrary way, one of whom was smoking a cigar, and he passed the hearse with it in his mouth, and halting at a corner with his comrade surveyed the *cortège* with the philosophical indifference to which tobacco is supposed to be favorable. A foreigner cannot help being struck by such things, but the genuine grief of the personal friends and many of the attendants of the deceased disarms criticism in reference to other matters which were obvious enough.

SUPPRESSION OF INTELLIGENCE.

There is a profound ignorance in the various public departments respecting the events which occur daily, which is satisfactory proof that the inventions of telegraph and steam do not contribute largely to the diffusion of general information in the official world. "All is quiet along the lines," may be taken as the perfect formula of bureaucratic belief at present, and that faith is not to be disturbed by reverses or battles. "No Confederates have crossed into Maryland that we are aware of." "There has been, we hear, some skirmishing at Leesburgh, of which we have no particulars." "The rumors of batteries closing the river, have reached the Department, but we are not quite ready to give them credence." These and such euphemisms are the powerful mantlets by which officials resist the musketry of questions and the riflemen of the press.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NORTH—WHY GEN. M'CLELLAN DOES NOT MOVE.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 25.

There is no use in giving advice to an angry man. The North is very angry just now, and all the counsels which are addressed to it from Europe in the interests of moderation and peace are disregarded, or employed to incite it to fury as affording proof that the great Powers are determined to interfere with the blackade, or that their sympathies are with the South. It is certainly difficult for the North, or for the Government of the United States, to listen to such advice as long as the South is in arms. Defeat exasperates the Northerner, but does not intimidate, and it will be long before he can believe the Southerner is able to meet and beat him in the open field. If two large armies are assembled, at vast expense, to look at each other for indefinite periods, the people on both sides will become tired of paying for an empty and enormously expensive pageantry; and it is of some moment to see which is likely to show the first symptoms of weariness. I have already pointed out the difficulties in Gen. McClellan's position here. *The last thing he would like to do would be to attack the lines at Manassas in his present state. And yet he cannot venture much beyond his present lines without bringing on an engagement which would lead him to that very point; nor can he debouch his columns on either flank without incurring similar danger and risk, which the results of the action on Monday will not induce him to encounter.* But there is impatience breaking out now and then. It shows itself North and South. The latter will show greater self-control and greater qualities than their enemies will give them credit for if they bear the depressing effects of inaction better than the Northerners. Any offensive movement would be an indication that their leaders were obliged to yield to popular pressure, for in a defensive attitude they are infinitely stronger; it is, in fact, the exponent of their whole case, and the best representation of their strength. It fortifies the arguments of their friends, and furnishes excuses for the lukewarmness of those who would be forced into the ranks for the Union if any invasion of the Free States were attempted. On the other hand, the North is bound, by its declarations and by the declarations and by the nature of the war, to invade the Southern States.

AMERICAN SELF-IMPORTANCE.

"It is humiliating to reflect," says an American journal, "that the world would go on if the Great Republic were broken up." The expression indicates very clearly, though unwittingly on the part of the writer, the sentiment which has an enormous influence on the actions of men in the United States. In the old days in Ireland there was a small yeomanry corps much given to convivial meetings, at which the standing toast was "The Kilkishen Yeomanry, the terror of Bonaparte!" But the gallant fellows scarcely ventured in their finest moments to imagine that the great orb would suffer serious disturbance in its course if they were by any means to become non-existent. Why should Americans be "humiliated" to find the world was not regulated by special reference to the cohesion of the United States? Unquestionably, any serious shock to the system of the Confederation would be felt by Europe and by the rest of the world, and no people would deplore any disruption of the happy and prosperous communities which existed on this side of the Atlantic more sincerely than the people who are so industriously abused for want of sympathy with their kinsfolk. As there is no necessary man in the world, so there is no necessary nation or form of government; and we all feel, without being humiliated, that if we disappeared, or underwent total metamorphosis, the world would adapt itself to the change without any sustained difficulty. Both sides have abandoned all hope of a short war, although in the secret heart there is some lingering hope that an unexpected event may finish it or lead to an adjustment.

THE UNITY AND STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH.

If, as I am assured by the Baltimore papers, the great bulk of the people of Maryland, particularly of the landed gentry, are strong Unionists, and it nevertheless requires martial law, Gen. Dix, Federal Hill, Fort McHenry, fortified camps, and some 25,000 men to keep down the miserable minority of Secessionists—if their violence is so great that in order to keep them from walking Maryland out of the Union it is absolutely necessary to break up the Legislature by armed force, and commit the members of it to prison without a chance of appealing to a jury,—what, I ask, must be done with the States in the South, where, it must be admitted, the Union sentiment is so sound asleep it is to all appearance stone dead? The Northern papers are beginning to find out the whole South is in earnest in the matter—nay, more, they are actually holding up their unanimity, their sacrifices, their resolution, as examples to be imitated by the Unionists. In proportion as the time when England was to be suffering the extremest pangs of want from the exclusion of cotton draws nigh, without any exhibition of the dangerous symptoms, the North renews its invective against our neutrality, and the South reiterates its assurances that France and Great Britain must recognize the Confederation. Tobacco is the prop of the French Throne, as cotton is the base of the English Monarchy. But cotton has a good deal to say to the destines of the Bonaparte dynasty also. It is largely used, not only in the factories of Rouen and the valley of the Seine, and at Mulhouse, but it is essential to the manufacture of numerous fabrics mixed with silk made by the dangerous people who live in that terrible city of Lyons. M. Belmont, whose visit to the Charleston Convention is said to have been attended with such direful results, has had a severe lesson in the seizure of his tobacco at Richmond, and may now feel that his quondam friends are very sincere enemies. But beyond the personal question there is a real conviction that France must have tobacco and cotton from America or perish, and I *am assured if the Northerners succeed in landing at any port on the South the planters, as a proof of their determination and as a punishment for non-recognition, will lay their cotton in flames on every acre of their soil threatened by an enemy. I, who have seen the fierce beatings of that fervid Southern heart, can well believe in a cotton Moscow—nobody here does. They all believe in dollars; they are satisfied the planters will yield to so many cents per pound for cotton.* Stand by and let us see. In spite of the animosity which exists, the efforts of the regular officers to abolish the savage practice of sentry stalking have met with success, and the war is now conducted in a more civilized manner, It is, however, lamentable to witness the depredations committed by the troops in Virginia, and I shall have occasion in a few days to describe what I have seen over there lately as illustrations of the excesses of the contest between North and South. The debatable land between the outposts must be indeed a land of grief and mourning—of dreadful suspense—days of fear, and nights of torture.

WANT OF GENERALSHIP SHOWN BY THE BALL'S BLUFF DISASTER.

As the facts of the Leesburgh disaster become known, doubts arise respecting the capability of commanders higher than those who were actually engaged in the operation. The loss is three guns and some 600 men out of a column of 1,800—a demoralizing depression among the survivors. Who ordered the movement? It is incredible that Gen. Banks or Gen. Stone, on their own responsibility, and without the direct command of the General-in-Chief of their army, should have ventured on such an important operation. The division of McCall, on the extreme right of the line on the other side of the river, had advanced to Drainesville, and Vienna was all but occupied by the Federalists. It is obvious, on looking at the map, that if Leesburgh were seized upon by the Federalists, from Poolesville and Darnestown, they could effect a junction with the extreme right of the army at Drainesville, and thus complete the whole line from Alexandria to the chain of mountains which closes in the valley of the Shenandoah, and thus they could prevent any demonstration on their right flank in case of an advance towards Manassas, and force the corps which had held Leesburgh to fall back on a new line of communications with the main body of the Confederates. In order to effect this it was obvious that a very careful advance well sustained in all points should be made. The Potomac—rapid and broad—too deep for fording and easily swollen by rain, lay in front of the Federalists. The enemy was known to be in possession of the country, and to be in a position to which reinforcements could be rapidly given by the army at Manassas. Gens. Banks and Stone were not in immediate communication with the army of Washington, and must have considered themselves in an independent command, which, in event of success, would open communications with the army in Virginia, but must, until that success was achieved, rely on its own efforts. At 2 P. M. on Sunday, Oct. 22, Gen. Stone is said to have sent the following order to Acting Brigadier-Gen. Baker:

Sir: As soon as you get your force in position make a dash at Leesburgh, and shoot down any lawless depredator, who may leave the ranks. Gen. Gorman is moving on your left, and I expect to be in possession of Leesburgh to-night. STONE.

The order is brief enough. So far as can be made out, the means of transport available for the purpose of carrying over this force consisted of two or three large flat-bottomed boats called scows and a canal boat or two, which were not easily managed in a rapid stream. Instead of landing with caution, and throwing out pickets and sentries to prevent surprise till the whole force intended for the movement was landed, a company was at once pushed on in advance on a "scouting" expedition, nearly as far as Leesburgh, in the night time, and from information thus gained, that there was only a small camp visible, it was considered judicious to send on a small detachment to attack the force in those tents before the bulk of the column had begun to move across the river. The march of this small body was opposed by the enemy, who appeared in front, and on their flanks, and the detachment fell back, we may presume, in disorder upon the reinforcements which were coming slowly across the river. The enemy, following their success, pushed the Federalists, who were hastily formed, with vigor, and poured in a heavy musketry fire upon them from the woods surrounding the open field in which the latter were forming. Although they had no artillery, the Confederates, being superior in numbers, were able to direct such a powerful fusilade upon the Federalists that the advantage they possessed in the aid of three pieces of artillery did not avail to sustain them in line. No adequate supports arrived till too late, and the cooperation of Gen. Gorman does not appear to have been effective. On the fall of Gen. Baker there was a retrograde movement which terminated in a rout, during which the Federalists, throwing down their arms, or casting them into the river, fell into the utmost confusion, and, in spite of the exertions of their officers and personal gallantry on the part of some of the troops, which is said to have been conspicuous, but can hardly have been, as one solution of the catastrophe made it "too great," were driven or fled into the stream, overcrowding one of the boats till it sank, and endeavoring, often unsuccessfully, to escape by swimming. The descriptions of the scene which ensued are frightful. One third at least of the whole force of 1,800 which crossed over were killed, wounded, drowned, or taken prisoners, and the guns, if not captured, were lost. The Confederates might have destroyed the whole force if they had had guns or cavalry, but they were obliged to rest contented with the signal repulse of the unhappy force, for the enemy had collected in strength on the other side, and were reported to have crossed lower down the river. Finally, after remaining a day or two on the Virginia side, the whole force which had been thrown across was transported back again to the Maryland side without molestation. The survivors are said to have presented a miserable appearance as they returned to camp, many without shoes—some with only greatcoats and trousers, a large number without arms or amunition. The "rebels" are said to have thrown up "a dirt fort"—*i. e.*, an earthwork in front of Leesburgh, and it is admitted by them that their loss was 300 men in the affair. Gen. Stone is an officer of West Point, and bears a good reputation. Gen. Baker, who expiated any errors he may have committed in his military capacity with his life, was a civilian. The worst effect of the action has been produced by the attempts to make it a success and to suppress the truth. So far as I can form an opinion, it was a deplorable loss of life, caused by gross ignorance and neglect, not merely of military principles, but of common sense precautions, and the Confederates have every right to claim a victory and the safety of Leesburgh as the result of their superior numbers and skill. If Gen. McClellan meant to occupy Leesburgh as a part of any general plan, he must be mortified by the termination of the attempt, and his plan must await further development. If he did not, why was the movement made at all, and who directed it? One thing was clear enough,—there was complete ignorance of the strength of the Confederates, or stupendous recklessness on the part of the United States Generals. So anxious were the Departments at Washington to conceal the facts, it was stated that the Federalists were occupying the Virginia shores at the very time they were retiring. The alternative is more agreeable, but could scarcely have been possible.

THE POLICY OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Checked in this demonstration, it remains to be seen if another will soon be made. The movements of the Confederates have caused a concentration of troops to be made on the Maryland shores, opposite their batteries down the river, but no inclination is visible to make an offensive movement towards Manassas, whither the enemy have evidently retired. It is more than a month since the Federalists advanced to Munson's Hill, and they have since advanced at the rate of some 100 yards a day. It looks as if Gen. McClellan was not disposed to expose his infantry to the action of the enemy till he has procured an enormous preponderance of artillery, and that he hopes to beat the Confederates out of their position by a prodigious fire of shot and shell, under cover of and after which his columns may hope to advance on the lines of Manassas with every chance of success.

THE SANTA ROSA AFFAIR.

The affair at Santa Rosa Island was probably intended as a return for the destruction of the Confederate privateer *Judith*, at Pensacola Navy-yard, by Lieut. Russell, and it is another example of recklessness or ignorance of military principles. Night attacks are dangerous with the steadiest troops; but in the case of which we are speaking, a body of men were thrown at night on an island within a mile or so of a very formidable fort, containing a large garrison, and swept by the guns of the fleet outside, and no precautions whatever taken to protect their embarkation, to cover their retreat, or to keep a reserve in case of accidents. The retreat is described as a scene of the utmost confusion and disorder.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

October 26.

To-day there was a review of Gen. Fitz John Porter's Division, consisting, as well as I could judge, of 7,500 infantry, 16 guns, and a couple of weak squadrons of cavalry, on the ground beyond Ball's Cross Roads, in front of their camp. Gen. McClellan has not succeeded in carrying out the project attributed to him of organizing complete divisions in fixed proportions of each of the three arms, and to which there is some opposition. The sky was hazy, but the day was warm and pleasant, and as the distance across the river does not exceed four miles and a half, a considerable number of persons crossed over to witness the spectacle. There is no ground in this part of Virginia where so many troops could form in line—indeed, it is difficult to find a spot about the camps where a brigade could be deployed. All is wood or undergrowth, patched with fields of Indian corn, undulating, and cut up with small ravines and watercourses. The division, therefore, was formed in double columns on parallel lines, and a good deal of the effect was lost because from no one point could all the troops be seen at one time. There was the march past at quick time and then at the double, or *pas gymnastique*, in light marching order, without knapsacks, and then a few simple evolutions and some firing by companies, battalions, and independent file firing, which, on the whole, were well done. There is a marked improvement in the appearance of the men; but much remains to be done yet. Attention to uniformity and soldierly neatness must be enforced, and no doubt Gen. McClellan sees it all as clearly as any one, and will do all that is possible. Did not his eye catch that particular man with a large black and white muffler round his neck over the collar of his "coatee," who was rather injudiciously placed as the right-hand file of the rear rank in a certain company, or the white-gaitered Zouave legs breaking up the uniformity of strict infantry lines, and remarkable developments of the right of private judgment in the matter of head dresses? All will come round in good time. Consider that three months ago these men were sovereign citizens, mechanics, farmers, laborers, printers, tradesmen, apprentices, youths at college or school. They are generally men of intelligence, well limbed, strong fellows, mostly of fighting ages—a great number between 18 and 30. The round-shouldered men and the milder figures were, of course, in the rear ranks, and were therefore seen obtrusively when the march past took place. There were three different calibres among the small artillery force, and fully as many among the small arms—terrible work in store with the reserve ammunition some hot day this Winter. But Gen. Barry, the chief of artillery—whom I first met some months ago as plain Capt. Barry, with his troop of (regular) horse artillery, stationed curiously enough, considering what they were, for he was depasturing inside Fort Pickens—is engaged in the reduction of his guns to uniform calibres, and is rejecting eccentric bores as fast as possible. His horses, though light, were in good working condition, and the harness, carriages and tumbrils appeared to be sound and serviceable. Gen. McClellan, who arrived with a small staff and escort in the field, put the force through their work for several hours, and expressed himself satisfied with the result, but I thought his face was extremely sad and thoughtful. Certainly he was grave and sombre during the day. The Prince of Joinville, the Count of Paris, and the Duke of Chartres were on the ground, the former in plain clothes, long riding-boots, and a felt hat, the latter in the undress uniform of captains in the United States army. The young princes generally remained by the side of Gen. McDowell, whose French is unexceptionable, and for whose character and attainments they have a high regard; and, as they have taken a house in Washington, it may be presumed they intend to remain here for some time. There were some fair ladies on horseback, and twenty-five or thirty carriages from the city, and a small crowd of civilians.

THE POTOMAC BRIDGES.

It must be remembered that no one can cross the river without passes, and it is not always easy to procure them. There are only two means of crossing over near the city—one by the Long Bridge to Arlington, the other by the ferry at Georgetown, a couple of miles higher up. At the latter place two large floating stages are hauled across the river, and each to the opposite shore simultaneously by means of ropes, and this is still persisted in, though a bridge of boats could be easily made in a few hours. It is all very well, so long as the army lies close at hand on the other side of the river; but if ever it should be found necessary to transport provisions and *matériel* for a corps of 100,000 men 50 miles away from this central dépôt, difficulties, which may become disastrous, will inevitably ensue, unless the communications be improved and multiplied. It is proposed to meet the effects of the obstructions to the Potomac by laying down a second line of rail from Annapolis to the junction with the Washington branch of the Baltimore Railroad, and thus obtain supplies by the Chesapeake beyond all danger of interruption.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE RIVER.

Indeed, if we are to believe the most recent statements respecting the blockade of the river, it would appear that there are no guns at Mathias Point at all! This is the most formidable site for the Confederate batteries, as the channel passes close to the bluff; and, if there are no guns there, there is no reason for putting them anywhere else. It is not probable, however, that any one landed, as has been reported. The vessels which are lying below the batteries are not insured against war risks, and the masters and owners are anxious that the Government should give them some guarantee in reference to their property, in case they should be burnt or sunk, before they try to run the gauntlet. The non-arrival of the vessels places Washington in the position of being blockaded. There is nothing the Federalists would desire more ardently than the crossing of a Confederate corps into Maryland. They will soon have upwards of 20,000 men to reinforce the men of the Sickles Brigade, who are guarding the shore opposite Aquia Creek.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

October 27.

The exigencies of war transcend even general orders. Long trains of wagons moved through the city during church hours, and men and horses were worked, notwithstanding Gen. McClellan's desire to give them a day of rest. Wce betide the man who next fights, and loses, a battle on the Sabbath, on the side of the Federalists. As to winning a battle on that day, no doubt good warranty would be found for it, and even in Massachusetts it has been found necessary to work the men in the Watertown Arsenal on the Seventh day.

THE SOUTHERN EXPEDITION.

October 28.

There is a Cabinet Council sitting, at which Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is present, and it is supposed that the subject under discussion and consideration is the employment of the great naval expeditionary flotilla at Fortress Monroe. I inclose an account of the composition of this formidable flotilla, respecting the destination of which the profoundest secrecy is observed. Perhaps there are conflicting opinions as to the best use to be made of it. There are many who think it is intended for Texas, but it is more probable that it will be employed far nearer home, and that the Confederates will be rudely assailed on their flank. The weather is becoming favorable for naval expeditions, and the troops are enjoying by day the glories of the Indian Summer, though at night there is reason to complain of the cold.

THE AFFAIR AT ROMNEY.

In a dispatch addressed to Gen. Scott, who appears to direct the operations of those corps which do not belong to the army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan, there is news of a Federal victory by the troops under Brig.-Gen. Kelley, in Western Virginia, at Romney—a place on the south branch of the Potomac lying west of Winchester, and on the road between that place and Grafton. The following is the dispatch:

Romney, Va., Oct. 26, 1861—6 P. M.

In obedience to your orders, I moved on this point at 12 o'clock last night, attacked the enemy at 3 o'clock this P. M., and drove in their outposts, and, after a brilliant action of two hours, completely routed them, taking all their cannon and much of their camp equipage, and many prisoners.

Our loss is but trifling, but cannot say to what extent.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

The full importance of this affair will be better appreciated, perhaps, when the accounts reach Boston on Wednesday. The papers teem with various dispatches—correspondence of all kinds respecting the engagement at the mouths of the Mississippi, the affair at Santa Rosa, and the action at Edwards' Ferry. There are also a number of sporadic skirmishes spoken of which are in favor of both sides, according to the side from which you receive the news. In Missouri, the Federalists seem to be recovering lost ground, and Zollicoffer, in Kentucky, has had a reception in his attack on a force at "Wild Cat" which looks very like a decided drubbing. As an exemplification of the way in which history is written, and of the reliance to be placed on official dispatches, contrast the report of Capt. Hollins, (of Greytown repute,) of the Confederated States' Navy, with that of Capt. Pope, United States' Navy, respecting the night attack on the blockading squadron off New-Orleans. From Gen. Fremoot's force there is no news of importance, but I may add that the reports of the removal of that officer are premature, and that serious differences of opinion exist on the question, not founded on personal considerations, but on political consequences expected in the West should Gen. Fremont be forced to re-

tire. There is much trouble caused by refractory officers. Several have been arrested; some have been forced to retire; others have voluntarily resigned, unwilling to appear before the Board for examination as to fitness for duty. It is dangerous to meddle with some of these Colonels, as they are active politicians, and they can do a great deal of mischief in the large cities, where their popularity procured them the command of regiments, by inveighing against the injustice they have received and the management of affairs. The Navy Department is also agitated by unruly members. Here is Capt. Scott, of the *Keystone State*, to be arrested, because he left his cruising-ground to take his prize steamer into Philadelphia. He behaved with some disregard of the amenities and proprieties to the United States Marshal at Key West, and would not pay any heed to the warrant of the judge at that place, who desired to arrest him for his conduct. Two officers of high rank in the army, one a General and one a Colonel in the West, have been frequently named in the journals as men of notoriously intemperate habits—one being occasionally seen "drunk in the gutter." It is not wonderful, if such statements be true, that the New-York Times should have to say of such affairs as Edwards' Ferry, that "the retreat was made after the Bull Run pattern, with slight improvements, the men rolling, sliding and almost turning somersaults down hill, to escape the galling fire which now assailed them from all points." I am assured that the Massachusetts Regiment behaved well, but that Tammany was not quite so becomingly represented. As to the courage of the Confederates all agree. They were seen to form line and come into action under fire with great steadiness. If their finances were as sound as their fighting, there would be immense chances on the side of the Southerners; but Mr. Memminger's scheme of cotton bonds is tumbling, an eruption of small paper covers the States, and a forced loan of ready money is in the distance.

SIR JOHN BOWRING ON THE WAR.

The following is an extract from a letter on the American question, addressed by Sir John Bowring to Dr. Macgowan:

"Your fratricidal war is the most dreadful event of modern history. No doubt it will be controlled and directed for good, but that it should end in anything but a separation of the North from the South, seems to me quite improbable, if not impossible. I do not think the Federal Government has shown any disposition to put down Slavery, or is entitled to sympathy on that account. It does not appear to me that you are justified in calling the Southerners 'rebels.' Our statesmen of the time of George III. called Washington and Franklin by that name. I do not believe the cotton lords have had anything to do with the opinion which you believe to be unfriendly to the United States, but which assuredly it is not. I never knew a question in which there was so much unanimity of views among our wise and good men, as this. We want you, as freemen, as philosophers, as statesmen, as Christians, to settle in peace what war will never settle. You are now, unfortunately, engaged in a policy which compels—or, at all events employs—acts of despotism which would seem incredible, and are taking measures against British subjects which we would tolerate from no other Government. I think your North would be stronger without a discontented South. If it chooses to tax itself by monstrous and unfriendly tariffs, and to repudiate the doctrines of free trade, so gloriously triumphant elsewhere, so be it; but let it not blame the South for throwing off the fetters. We want you to be strong—your policy makes you feeble; rich—you are doing your best to impoverish yourselves; brotherly—and you are engaged in Cain-like slaughtering; happy—and what woes are in all your households; peaceful—and you are busied in wide-wasting war. I write very frankly to you. My heart is full. I love America too well, I have there too many dear and valued friends, not to desire her progress and prosperity. I have no interest to bias my judgment, and all my prejudices have been on your side of the Atlantic."

THE OPERATIONS OF GEN. NELSON.

The Advance Through Prestonsburgh—Encounter with the Enemy at Ivy Creek—An Arduous March, and a Decided Victory—The Occupation of Pikeville or Piketon.

From the Louisville Journal.

So many reports have been circulated in relation to the advance of Gen. Nelson and his command through Prestonsburgh, and his complete dispersing of Col. Williams and his rebel force at Pikeville, that we are glad, at last, to have the official advices, which have just been received by the Assistant Adjutant-General. We will briefly notice the contents of the reports of Gen. Nelson and Col. Sill. On the 7th November, Gen. Nelson dispatched Col. Sill with his own regiment, the Ohio Thirty-third, and the light battalion under Maj. Hart, Kentucky Volunteers, composed of a flank company from each of the regiments, the Second, Thirty-third, and Fifty-ninth O. V. U. S. A., and two Kentucky companies, together with 142 mounted men, under command of Col. Metcalf, Kentucky Volunteers, made up of men mounted from the wagon teams, and 36 gentlemen volunteers, under Col. Apperson, and a section of artillery to march by the way of John's Creek, and pass to the left of Pikeville, where the rebels had taken position—a distance of forty miles—and turn or cut them off. Col. Sill marched at 11 A. M. on the 7th. At 5 A. M. of the 8th Gen. Nelson moved forward with the Second Regiment O. V. U. S. A., Col. Harris; Twenty-first Regiment O. V. U. S. A., Col. Norton; Fifty-ninth Regiment O. V. U. S. A., Col. Fyffe; the battalion of Kentucky Volunteers, under Col. Charles A. Marshall, and two sections of artillery, Capt. Konkle, and took the State road direct to Pikeville, twenty-eight miles. Some eight miles from Prestonsburgh they met a picket of about forty cavalry, and fired on them, but, having no cavalry, they escaped easily. At 1 P. M. the cavalry had advanced along the narrow defile of the mountain that ends at Ivy Creek. The mountain is the highest along the river, very precipitous, and thickly covered with brush and undergrowth, and the road, which is but seven feet wide, is cut along the side of it, about twenty-five feet above the river, which is close under the road. The ridge descends in a rapid curve and very sharp to the creek, or rather gorge, where it makes a complete elbow. Behind this ridge, and all along the mountain side, the enemy, seven hundred strong, lay in ambush, and did not fire until the head of Col. Marshall's battalion, himself leading, was up to the elbow. The skirmish was very sharp. The mountain side was blue with puffs of smoke, and not an enemy to be seen. The first discharge killed four and wounded thirteen of Marshall's men. Gen. Nelson ordered the Kentuckians to charge. Col. Harris, whose regiment was immediately behind the General, led his men up the mountain side most gallantly, and deployed them along the face of it. Col. Norton, whose regiment had just reached the defile, anticipating an order from the General, led his men up the northern ridge of the mountain, deployed them along the creek, and went at the rebels. Two pieces of artillery were got in position in the road and opened upon them. Owing to the steepness of the mountain all this required time. On the opposite side of the river, which at that point is narrow, deep and swift, there were also rebels who annoyed our men. In an hour and twenty minutes the rebels were dispersed and fled, leaving a number of killed and wounded on the ground and six prisoners unhurt. As Gen. Nelson marched immediately in pursuit, the rebel loss was not ascertained accurately, but thirty were found dead on the field. Among the wounded prisoners was H. M. Rust, late State Senator from Greenup County. Our loss in killed was six, and 24 wounded. If Gen. Nelson had had with him any cavalry, he feels confident he would have taken or slain the whole of them. As it was, the enemy retreated, cutting down trees across the narrow road and burning or cutting all the bridges, which are numerous. Gen. Nelson bivouacked four miles beyond the Ivy Creek. It rained, and the men had to wade through mud and in a heavy rain all the day of the 9th, the march being heavy and slow on account of the felled trees obstructing the road, and the necessary repairing of bridges. At night the army again bivouacked in the November rain, and the next morning they reached Pikeville, where Col. Sill had arrived the previous night. Capt. Berryhill, of the Second Ohio, was wounded severely at Ivy Creek, while leading the column up the mountain side.

During these operations, the command of Col. Sill executed Gen. Nelson's orders, and occupied Pikeville by a circuitous route on the 9th, at 4 P. M. Col. Metcalf's mounted men in advance exchanged shots with a reconnoitering party which had just crossed the river, but immediately retreated. Metcalf and Hart's forces were then thrown out, deployed as skirmishers on the hill-side, flanking the road which debouches at the ford. They found the enemy's camp deserted, and the main street of the village occupied by mounted men, who were making off by the Shelby road. A few rounds of shell were sent after them, and Metcalf's men took possession of the town, fording the river on horseback. The rest of the force crossed on a raft bridge. The enemy were occupied all the previous day in evacuating the place. Gen. Williams was there when the skirmishers opened fire, but he retreated, and Col. Sill subsequently occupied his headquarters. On the route, Col. Sill twice encountered a body of mounted men; the first fire killed a horse and wounded two of the rebels. On the night of the 8th a party of ten, sent out by Col. Metcalf, encountered Capt. Shawhan's rebel cavalry, about 150 strong, and it was reported that Capt. S. was wounded. His party fell back in great haste. The troops in Pikeville were not well off for provisions. All they could get was beef, but there is a mill in the vicinity, which they intended to set in motion and supply themselves with corn meal. It was impossible to obtain any accurate account of the numbers of the dispersed rebels, but they were most effectually cleared out. Among the effects of Col. Williams, left behind at Pikeville in his hasty retreat, was a letter from the Confederate Secretary of War, J. P. Benjamin, dated Oct. 28, introducing Mr. Lewis, a special agent for the Confederate Government, who would make a communication to Col. W. "about young Clay," in relation to which Col. W. was to use his discretion. The Secretary was anxiously awaiting Williams' muster rolls, and stated that he had sent to him on the 27th a company of artillery with its battery, and would send him a regiment of *armed* Virginians to Prestonsburg in a few days. From all we can glean, "Cerro Gordo" will not for the present have occasion for their use, as his men must be completely demoralized by the bad thrashing and worse fright which they received.

The following is Brig.-Gen. Nelson's succinct report of the engagement at Piketon, which has been so greatly exaggerated:

Headquarters Camp at Prestonsburgh, Nov. 14, 1861.

To John W. Finnell, Adjutant-General of Kentucky:

Sir: I have to inform you that the following persons of Col. Marshall's regiment were killed and mortally wounded in the battle at Ivy Mountain, to wit:

Of Company A, Capt. Gault—Peter Bents, Mason County; Edward Hall, Mason County; William Prather, Mason County; John McCarthy, Mason County; (died since.)

Of Company B, Capt. Lanum—William Hurtley, Henry County.

Of Capt. Manning's Company—Rueben Dennis, Mason County; (died since.)

Total—Four Kentuckians killed on the field, and two died since. Very Respectfully,

W. NELSON, Brig.-Gen.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

GEN. BUELL'S STAFF APPOINTED.

Headquarters Department of Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

General Orders, No. 1.—I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 97, of the 9th instant, from the Adjutant-General's Office, Brig.-Gen. D. C. Buell hereby assumes command of the Department of Ohio.

II. The following named officers are announced on the staff of the General commanding, viz:

Capt. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff; Capt. N. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. James M. Wright, Assistant Adjutant-General and Aide de Camp; First Lieut. Charles S. Fitzhugh, Aide de Camp; First Lieut. A. W. Rockwell, Aide de Camp; Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Capt. H. C. Reynolds, Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon Robert Murray, Medical Department Medical Director; Major Charles T. Karned, Pay Department; Capt. F. E. Prime, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Topographical Engineers.

By command of Gen. Buell.

JAMES B. FRY. A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

Official—Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

REGIMENTS ABOUT TO MOVE.

Orders to march have been issued to the following regiments. The first three Regiments will move on the days named. The others within ten days—one a day, as nearly as may be:

Troy—Second Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Cavalry, Col. Morrison, Nov. 22.

Albany—Ninth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Cavalry, Col. Beardsley, Nov. 25.

Rochester.—Eighth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Cavalry, Col. Crooks, Nov. 25.

Saratoga—Seventy-seventh N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. McKean.

Elmira—Eighty-fifth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. Davis; Sixty-fourth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. Parker; Eighty-sixth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. Bailey; Eighty-Ninth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. Robie.

Auburn—Seventy-fifth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. John A. Dodge.

New-York—Eighty-seventh Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. Stephen Dodge.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Prize causes, &c., &c.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—No additions to Monday's day calendar.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Non-enumerated motions.—Nos. 261, 365, 266, 214. Enumerated causes. —Nos. 226, 362, 393, 394, 398, 399, 400, 402½, 409, 410, 417, 418, 423, 425, 427, 429, 430, 431, 205, 439, 441.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Nos. 1584, 2624, 1786, 2758, 2766, 1136, 2738, 1744, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2782, 2784.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 170, 173, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197. *Part II.*—Nos. 146, 3975, 154, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213.

The Claims of the Old Police—Does the Act of April 15, 1857, Continue in Office One who did not Hold a Valid Appointment?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Mullen.

The People ex rel. James Dunn vs. *The Police Commissioners.*—In this case the jury found that the relator did not hold a legal appointment to office at the time of the passage of the Act of April 15, 1857.

The following opinions are now rendered in respect thereto:

Mullen, J.—The first finding in this case is, "That on the 15th day of April, 1857, the relator had not received, and did not possess, any valid appointment or lawful warrant as member of the Police Department, under the act of April 13, 1853, and had not been duly commissioned or appointed as such member under said act."

This finding disposes of the case.

The Court of Appeals, in the People *ex rel.* McCune *vs.* The Board of Police, (19 N. Y. Rep., 188,) expressly repudiate the idea that the act of April 15, 1857, appointed the members of the old Police members of the new, and hold that they were continued in office merely; hence no new oath of office was necessary in order to make them officers of the new force.

In continuing policemen in office, it is reasonable to presume that the Legislature intended to continue those only who were in by valid appointments. It would be absurd to suppose that the Legislature designed to make men members of the new force who, by fraud or unfair practice on the part of those who had the power of appointment, should have got a nominal membership in the force. Section 33 of the Act of 1857, demonstrates that it was not the intention to retain in the new force any member of the old not legally qualified. That section provides that the Board shall remove from office any member of the Police Department of New-York and Brooklyn, not possessed of the qualifications set forth in the seventh section of that act. This, of course, applies to those who have been legally qualified, but who could not read and write the English language, or who are not citizens of the United States, or who shall not have resided in the Police District five years, or who shall have been convicted of crime.

The language does not, in terms, authorize the continuance in office of any policeman not legally appointed. If we are right in supposing it was not the intention of the Legislature to do so, then surely it requires some positive rule of law to accomplish a result that the Legislature have neither intended nor provided for.

If the Legislature has not converted an officer *de facto* into an officer *de jure*, by the thirty-second section of the act of 1857, then the member of the force, who was such *de facto* before the act, is *de facto* still.

The question, then, is an officer *de facto*, who has been deprived of his office, entitled to a *mandamus* to restore him to it, or is that the right of the officer *de jure* only?

So far as the public are concerned, the acts of the officer *de facto* are as valid as those of an officer *de jure*. (People *vs.* Collins, 7 J. R., 549; McInstry *vs.* Tanner, 9 J. R., 135; Parker *vs.* Baker, 8 Paige, 4, 8; People *vs.* Covert, 1 Hill, 674; Greenleaf *vs.* Low, 4 Denio, 168; Ellis *vs.* Weeks, 2 Barb., 320.)

The officer *de facto* cannot, however, maintain an action in his own behalf, founded on his office or right of office. (Green *vs.* Burke, 23 W., 490; The People *vs.* Hopsen, 1 Den., 574.)

It would seem to follow, from the cases last cited, that the officer *de facto* could not maintain an action to recover his office, if he was ousted or removed therefrom by reason of the defect of title.

While I find no case which holds that the officer *de facto* is entitled to *mandamus*, to restore him to his office when removed, there are several authorities which approach so near to it, that I think they may be considered as supporting that proposition. In Tapping on Mandamus, pp. 28, 29, it is said that the prosecutor (for *mandamus*) must be clothed with a clear, legal and equitable right to something which is properly the subject of the writ, and also that it is legally demandable from the person to whom such writ must be directed, otherwise the Court will not interfere.

Can it be said that an officer *de facto* has a clear, legal and equitable right to his office? It seems to me not.

If there has been an election which is void, the Court will, by *mandamus*, require the electors to proceed to a new election, although there is a person in office under the void election. (Tapping on Mandamus, 181.) When, however, the incumbent is in by an election *prima facie* good, the Court will not grant a *mandamus* to the person legally entitled, because he has a remedy by *quo warranto*. (Tapping on Mandamus, 182.)

When the office is full by appointment clearly made without authority, the writ will be granted, though generally a *plenarty* is an objection to such a proceeding. (Tapping on Mandamus.)

The same author, at page 185, says: "When there is an ascertained defect of title in him who applies for admission to an office, the Court will not admit him, for he may be ousted immediately."

In the King *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of London, (1 Term Rep., 423,) a *mandamus* was refused to a person elected for the fourth year, after having been elected three successive years to an office, to which, by the custom of the city, no person could be elected or serve more than two years successively.

The relator, by the findings, not only had no legal appointment to the office of policeman under the old Board, but he refused to take or hold, and never has taken or held, office under the act creating the new Board; and, since the passage of that act, has been engaged in employments wholly inconsistent with the performance of the duties of a member of the Police force. It is not found that he ever performed duty as policeman, nor that he had even the color of an appointment. He was not, under such circumstances, even an officer *de facto*.

Section 32 does not reach this relator; that section continues in office only those members of the Police who were officers or patrolmen at the passage of that act. The relator is not shown to have been a member of the force in any way whatever, and hence he was not permitted to do duty under the new act.

For these, and other minor considerations, I am of the opinion that the relator is not entitled to the relief he seeks, and that there must be a judgment on the verdict for the defendants.

Leonard, J.—This case is, in all respects, similar to that of William Gorman, except that the jury have found in this case the additional fact that the relator had not a valid appointment, or lawful warrant, as member of the Police Department, under the act of 1853, and had not been duly commissioned or appointed as such member under said act.

The pleadings admit, however, that the relator was acting as a member of the police force at the time the new act went into operation, under the act in relation to the Police Department passed in 1853.

The jury have found merely a conclusion of law. What the actual defect is in the appointment or warrant we cannot know. It is probable that the Judge directed the jury at the circuit to find that the appointment was valid or invalid, according as they found certain facts to exist or not to exist. Whether the fact was that the relator's warrant had not been signed, or that a part only of the Board of Commissioners acted upon the appointment, or whether the appointment had been fraudulently obtained, or how otherwise, we cannot know.

We must now take the facts as the jury have found them. If the relator was aggrieved by the instructions of the Judge at the Circuit, the question could have been brought before us for review. No such question has been raised, and we must assume that the facts are found according to law.

We must now consider, as facts in this case, that the relator was acting as a policeman, and had an appointment, although not valid.

The new Act of 1857, by section 32, continued the police, officers and patrolmen, at the passage of that act, in the performance of their duty. The language is, they "shall continue to do duty."

The case of McCune in 19 N. Y. R., decides, that the Legislature did not, by the new act, make any appointments to office. The Legislature had no authority to make appointments. They might direct a body of men, whose duty it was, by preëxisting laws, to perform certain services, to continue the performance of the same services under a new law, having a different Board of Commissioners for their direction.

Was the relator excluded from the operation of the new law of 1857, directing the existing Police force to continue to do duty? If not, he was directed to continue to perform the same duty which he had before done, and it was the duty of the new Board to permit and direct the exercise of the powers and functions which the law made it the duty of the relator to perform, and not to oust, obstruct, or remove him, except by due course of law.

It appears to me that the intention of the Legislature was, that the existing Police force, as it was on the day when the new law went into effect, were to continue, by the mandate of the law, to do duty as officers and patrolmen under the the new Board, whether the men were in *de facto* or *de jure*. There was no opportunity for the new Board to make distinctions among the members of the force, as to the form or regularity of their appointments. The duty were in by invalid titles, or by no title, from those whose titles to office was complete; those who of winnowing the bad from the good; those who were not qualified by reason of inability to read or write, or from any other cause, from those who were —all devolved upon the new Board of Police, under the power of removal contained in the seventh section of the Act of 1857, on written charges, after an opportunity to be heard in defence.

The new Board were not authorized by their simple fiat to exclude or oust any member from the then existing Police Force. This authority could only be exercised under the power of removal.

The relator is entitled to the writ of mandamus to restore him, &c.

Lodgings for the Quarantine Boatmen—Who Must Furnish them?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. John Waters vs. *The Commissioners of Emigration.*—This case was stated in the Times of Oct. 11. The relator applied for a *mandamus* to compel the defendants to pay certain rent which the boatmen employed by the Health Officers (of whom he is one) of the Marine Hospital had been obliged to pay since the burning of the Quarantine buildings. The relator claimed that the defendants were required to furnish these boatmen lodgings within the Quarantine buildings. The defendants denied that such was the case, urging that because they had gratuitously furnished the boatmen with lodgings when they had the room unoccupied, they could not, therefore be compelled to pay rent for them when they obtained lodgings elsewhere.

The Court now denied the motion.

Tracy, Powers and Tallmadge for relator; John E. Develin for Commissioners.

Contempt Commitment without Notice to the Party Charged Therewith.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of Erastus Davison.—In this care the prisoner was committed for a contempt of court, in not making certain conveyances and discharging certain incumbrances directed by a judgment of the court.

It is alleged that the prisoner was not present when the commitment was obtained, and that he had no notice of any such application, but that he was arrested and lodged in Eldridge-street jail on the 17th of November, 1860, upon the *mittimus* obtained pursuant to such proceedings.

Motion was now made on *habeas corpus* for his discharge, upon several grounds, the principal of which was that he had never had opportunity to answer the charge of contempt made against him, and that had he had such opportunity he could have fully shown that it was impossible for him to obey the judgment of the Court. Another ground was that the Court had not jurisdiction in the absence of the prisoner to commit him.

The Sheriff's counsel urged that the Court could not go behind the *mittimus* to inquire as to the jurisdiction of the Court respecting it. The prisoner had been committed for contempt, and that the Court was competent to order. The prisoner's remedy was by motion. Decision was reserved.

J. R. Whiting for prisoner. A. J. Vanderpoel, D. McMahon, and Nelson Smith opposed.

Sworn In.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

Edwin James now signed the roll and took the oath as a member of the New-York Bar. The order admitting him was published several days since, in the Times.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge McCunn, presiding, Enoch Howell, 20 years, born in Ireland, was tried and convicted of attempting to pick the pocket of N. H. Fowler, of No. 217 West Thirty-first-street, while he was addressing an audience on the platform of the Cooper Institute, on the occasion of a political meeting just previous to the last election. Remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Frederick Hager, a German, 30 years of age, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to commit a rape upon Wilhelmina Hager, a girl 8 years of age. Remanded for sentence.

Mary Van Darn, 50 years of age, born in France, pleaded guilty to petty larceny from A. J. Post, of No. 161 Eighth-avenue, and was sent to the City Prison for 60 days.

Samuel McCarthy, 26 years of age, born in Ireland, pleaded guilty to assault and battery upon John Clark, of Staten Island, and was remanded for sentence.

Mary Jane Dempsey, 22 years of age, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to an assault, with a butcher knife, upon William Taylor, at a drinking-shop in Roosevelt-street. Sentenced to the City Prison one day.

Thos. Williams, a native of Buffalo, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, upon a grocer, named Henry Myers, of No. 174 Madison-street. Remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrieff.

Rid vs. *Morrison et al.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 25, 1861.

10,000	U. S. 6s, 1881 R..	93	100	Erie Railroad.......	30⅛
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	93½	900	do.............	30¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou.	83½	25	do.........b30	31
2,500	Ohio State 6s, '60.	91	120	do.............	30⅝
1,000	Ill. C. Reg. Bds..	80	50	do.........b15	30¾
4,000	Mich. State 6s....	81¾	100	do.........b30	30¾
24,000	Mo. State 6s.....	42¾	50	do.........b30	30⅝
2,000	do............	42⅝	225	Erie R. Pref.......	53
28,000	do............	42½	20	do.............	53½
1,000	Cal. St. 7s........	81¾	100	do.........b30	53¼
500	S. F. C'y 6s, payable in N. York.....	62½	125	do.........b30	53
			50	do.............	52⅞
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st mg.	105	20	Hud. Riv. R........	37¼
1,000	M. C. 8 ₩ c. bs. old	92	50	do.............	37
1,000	C., B. & Q. R. 8 ₩ c. b.	93	150	do.........b30	37
1,000	M. So. 1st mg. bs.	82	150	do.............	36⅞
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds..	87	100	Reading Railroad..	34½
2,000	L. E. & W. 2d mg. b.	45	300	Mich. Cen. R.......	49
1,000	Gal. & Chic, 1st mg.	98	200	do.............	49½
1,000	do............	98½	275	do.............	49¼
4,000	do............	99	50	do.........s10	49
10	Bank of America...	97	75	do.........b10	49¼
115	Panama Railroad...	114	50	do.........b30	49⅜
25	do............	113¾	50	do.............	49⅛
10	American Ex. Bk..	84⅞	100	Mich. So. & Ind. R.	17¾
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	87	800	do.............	18
20	Hanover Bank.....	68	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	37
50	Cum. Coal Pref....	5	544	do.............	37¼
50	Pacific Mail S. Co..	91	50	Galena & Chic. R...	71
102	do............	90	100	do.............	70¾
50	do............	89½	50	do.............	70⅝
250	do............	88½	200	do.............	70½
50	do.........s10	88½	100	do.........s30	70½
55	do............	89	450	Cleve & Toledo R..	34⅛
300	N. Y. Central R...	78	1050	do.............	34
100	do............	77⅞	50	Chic. & R. Isl'd R..	54¾
535	do............	77¾	200	do.............	54½
900	do.........s5	77⅞	250	do.........s30	54⅜
200	do.........s30	78	50	do.............	54⅜
50	do.........s10	77⅞	100	do.........b10	54⅝
150	do.........b30	78¼	50	do.............	54¼
200	Ill. Central R. Scrip	60⅜	50	do.........b60	54¼
100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	12¾	50	do.........s30	54¼
10	Clev., Col. & Cin R	98¼	60	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	20

SECOND BOARD.

5,000	Virginia State 6s	47¼	200	M. S. & N. Ind. R..	18
12,000	Mo. State 6s......	42	200	do.............	17¾
7,000	do............	41¾	25	Ill. Cen. R. S.......	60½
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42	50	do.........s30	60
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	94	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	36
			100	do.............	36½
3,000	Ill. C. R. Bds.....	88	150	do.............	36½
30	Am. Ex. Bank.....	84	50	do.........s30	36½
25	Pac. M. S. Co......	87½	115	Gal. & Chi. R......	70
55	do............	87	275	do.............	69¾
150	do............	86½	50	do.............	69⅞
200	New-York Cen. R..	77½	50	C. & Pittsb'gh R...	12⅞
500	do............	77	100	C. & Tol. R........	33½
300	do............	77¼	400	do.........b30	33¾
50	do............	77⅜	600	do.............	33
10	Erie R. Pref.......	52¾	50	Chi. & Rock I. R...	53
50	do............	52	200	do.............	52¾
200	Hud. Riv. R.......	36	50	do.........b30	53
100	Reading Railroad..	34	50	do.............	52½
50	Mich. Cen. R......	48¼	5	Panama Railroad..	113½
200	do............	48			

Monday, Nov. 25.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 16:

Increase in Loans....................	$21,151,741
Increase in Specie....................	147,230
Decrease in Circulation...............	193,780
Increase in Undrawn Deposits.........	22,168,150

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 24, 1860.	Nov. 23, 1861.	Nov. 16, 1861.
Capital...........	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans............	122,518,454	153,460,376	137,308,635
Specie............	18,759,373	41,609,063	41,461,833
Circulation......	8,968,442	8,605,895	8,799,675
Gross Deposits..	99,616,607	153,631,592	129,804,781
Exchanged......	25,580,808	20,272,238	19,590,177
Undrawn........	74,035,799	133,359,354	110,214,604
In Sub-Treasury	4,308,668	8,168,250	8,182,192

The changes in the Bank return this afternoon on the Loan and Deposit Averages grew out of the Government account, a third negotiation of $35,000,000 having been passed to the credit of the United States Treasurer early in the past week. The Specie Average is rather higher than last week, and with the Gold in the Sub-Treasury amounts to about $50,000,000, to which $900,000 from California and England is added to-day. The stock of Bullion in the City to-day is thus made about *Fifty-one millions*, against Twenty-three millions same time last year at the initiation of our political difficulties with the Southern rebellion. The market for Exchanges to-day, on actual sales, went up to 109½@109¼ ₩ cent. These figures are so near the point at which English Bullion may be reshipped without loss to the drawers of Bills, that it may be out of the way to consider the relative ability of the Banks and Sub-Treasury, compared with this time last season, to spare whatever sums may be deemed needful to equalize the present demand for Exchange. That no other requisition for Bullion will be made is quite certain. Our own people have no apprehension of the ability of the Banks or of the Government to maintain the Specie standard, even though our present Stock of Bullion should be reduced one-half. We have yet to see, however, that the first important shipment will be made abroad to supply the sudden turn which has been given to the Exchanges. The demand to-day was supplied at 109½@109¼ ₩ cent. by the very best Bankers. The market for Money, meanwhile, remains easy in rates, and abundantly supplied.

The Stock Market is extremely feverish. The demand early in the forenoon was firmer, and the last rates of Saturday were for a season sustained. But soon after the early Board convened the turn in Exchange was employed with much industry to depress prices, and short sales were freely ventured at a decline of ¾@1 ₩ cent. on New-York Central and Erie, and 1@2 ₩ cent. on the Western shares. The most exaggerated rumors were spread through the Street that certain Banking firms were asking Specie rates for Exchange, and upon these rumors, without inquiry as to the actual sales of Bills for the Boston mail, the decline in the general market was made. The turn was mainly against the Railway shares, the National Funded Stocks remaining comparatively steady. At the Second Board and after, the quotations were quite feverish and unsettled, though ultimately closing about as follows:

Central..................	77½	Illinois Central.........	60
Erie.....................	29¾	Pacific..................	87
Rock Island.............	52½	Panama..................	113½
Galena..................	70	Hudson..................	36½
Toledo..................	33¼	Missouris...............	42½
Michigan Central.......	48	U. S. 6s, 1881..........	93¼

The bidding for the City Bank shares was as follows:

New-York...............	87	Hanover................	68
Mechanics'.............	92	Metropolitan...........	96
America................	96	Market.................	83
Merchants' Exchange..	79	Corn Exchange.........	86
Commerce...............	83	Importers' & Traders'..	90¾
Bank of the Republic..	89	Park...................	95

And for the Railway Mortgages as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64.......	100½	N. Indiana firsts.......	83¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f.......	77
Erie firsts, '68...........	102½	Pacific, Guarnt'd by Mo	39
Buf., N.Y. & E. firsts..	68	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75.....	87
Hudson firsts,............	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f........	82
Hud. seconds, s. f., '85.	95	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s...	37
Hudson thirds, '75.......	75	N. J. Cen. firsts.........	104
Hudson convert. '67....	68	Gal. & Chi. firsts........	98½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73...	95¼	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. S. ass. bds........	57½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, by N. Brandt, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, ₩ steamer *Niagara*, from Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861. Mails close in New-York Nov. 26, at 1 P. M. and 5½ P. M.

London—60 Days' Sight............109¼ per cent.
3 Days' Sight..............110¼ per cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight per Dollar.....5f.18¾c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar.....5f.13¾c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight per Guilder..41¼ cents.
Hamburg—60 Days' Sight per MarcBanco 36¼ cents.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight per Florin....41½ cents.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar.79½ cents.

Messrs. Gwynne & Day quote bank notes thus:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State......	3-10	New-Orleans, La.....	30
New-England.........	1-5	Ill. and Wisconsin......	3@55
New-Jersey...........	¼@¾	Ohio, and Indiana.....	⅝
Philadelphia...........	¼	Kentucky..............	2@25
Interior Pennsylv'a..	½@1¼	Iowa....................	2
Baltimore..............	½	Free Indiana..........	2
Maryland..............	1@2	Tennessee.............	30@50
Virginia................	25@30	Michigan..............	1
North Carolina........	25@30	Canada................	1
S. Carolina and Ga...	30@50	Missouri...............	10@40
Mobile, Ala............	30@50		

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $1,561,501, including $477,690 for Treasury Notes, and $123,000 for Customs; paid, $2,042,106, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. notes; balance this afternoon, $7,455,333.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water during the third week in November, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860..	74,700	1,559,400	253,100	288,900
1861..	131,800	1,865,000	931,800	194,500
	Inc..57,100	Inc. 305,600	Inc. 678,700	Dec. 94,400

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 21st of November inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860....	1,126,600	17,331,000	13,662,400	2,681,900
1861....	1,353,000	26,919,700	21,491,400	1,898,400
Inc...	226,400	In. 9,588,700	In. 7,829,000	De. 783,500

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tidewater this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a gain of 2,144,140 bbls. of flour. The receipts at tidewater of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 21st of November, have been as follows:

Canal Opened	1859. April 15.	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls............	702,400	1,126,600	1,353,000
Wheat, bush.........	4,033,600	17,331,000	26,919,700
Corn, bush...........	2,607,700	13,662,400	21,491,400
Barley, bush.........	2,420,300	2,681,900	1,898,400
Rye, bush............	329,800	315,300	797,800
Oats, bush...........	5,110,900	6,155,100	4,947,500

The Pittsburgh *Evening Dispatch*, Nov. 23, says:

"In the Supreme Court this morning, W. L. Hurst, Esq., filed a bill of equity at the suit of R. H. Gratz *vs.* the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying an injunction decreeing the late agreement under which the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad, inoperative and void, and ordered the same to be delivered up to be canceled. The bill further asks that the defendants be restrained from executing, or, if executed, from doing any act or thing under and by virtue of said contract, and that a special injunction be issued against the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to restrain them from receiving from the State Treasurer certain bonds referred to in said articles of agreement. Mr. Hurst, in his brief sets forth that the corporations named have entered into a contract by which the Pennsylvania Railroad contracts to purchase the rolling stock, &c., of the other line, to buy the mortgage bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, (secured by mortgage dated the 30th day of March, A. D. 1861,) and to accept a lease of the road of the said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, according to the terms therein expressed. That the Act of Assembly approved the 7th day of March A. D. 1861, by virtue whereof, in part, the authority to make said contracts is claimed, is unconstitutional and void, and the mortgage of seven millions of dollars therein referred to still remains a valid lien on the said road and premises therein mentioned, although the bonds therein referred to may have been delivered to the Commonwealth, and the said mortgage satisfied of record.

That the said bonds so proposed to be purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are not the first lien on any part of the railroad of the said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, but, if at all valid, are subsequent in lien to the bonds secured by said mortgage for $7,000,000. That the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company cannot lawfully accept and receive under the said acts from the State Treasurer the bonds purporting to be secured by said mortgage. That the road of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company is unfinished, and, in its unfinished condition, not a sufficient security for said $7,000,000, and the same is, or may be, subject to a prior lien of $600,000, as provided by an act of Assembly approved the 13th day of April, A. D., 1860. That the said contracts so intended to be executed by the defendants, and each and all of them, are unlawful and void, and beyond the limits of the corporate powers of said companies, and each of them, are in violation of their respective charters, and injurious to the rights and interests of the complainant, as a stockholder aforesaid.

That the said corporations are about, forthwith, to carry into effect each and all of the said contracts, and unless prevented by injunction, will act thereon, as though the same were binding obligations on the parties thereto. That by means thereof, your orator's rights and interests as a stockholder of the said companies are prejudiced and impaired, and that the bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company so purposed to be purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be comparatively, if not wholly, valueless. The case was argued by Mr. Hurst for the orator, and by Gibbons and Cambell contra. Decision reserved."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 23.	Loans. Nov. 16.	Specie. Nov. 23.	Specie. Nov. 16.
Bk. of New-York.	5,921,761	4,899,511	1,402,456	1,387,517
Manhattan Co.....	5,356,380	4,250,243	2,074,900	1,922,181
Merchants' Bank.	6,544,336	5,248,746	2,299,375	2,323,304
Mechanics' Bank.	4,785,934	4,172,102	1,055,776	1,049,216
Union Bank.......	2,957,801	2,639,272	496,738	550,416
Bank of America.	6,738,792	6,020,292	4,098,555	3,653,216
Phenix Bank.....	4,247,779	3,967,311	925,148	848,478
City Bank........	2,562,614	2,393,036	830,056	777,977
Tradesmen's Bank	2,187,575	1,857,005	205,336	216,697
Fulton Bank......	1,824,367	1,641,286	68,743	714,486
Chemical Bank....	1,638,576	1,568,577	2,922,222	3,075,427
Merch. Exch. Bk..	2,507,812	2,153,952	349,793	366,648
National Bank....	2,748,669	2,405,591	581,504	522,937
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,255,720	1,888,286	308,193	313,150
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,380,199	1,108,876	253,025	276,642
Greenwich Bank..	604,909	530,465	128,731	218,220
Leather Man. Bk.	1,981,599	1,842,060	373,766	383,521
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,511,927	1,345,816	305,090	319,005
Bk. St. New-York	4,610,069	4,024,610	1,257,290	1,403,514
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,840,803	8,189,498	3,382,690	3,218,696
Bk. of Commerce.	18,649,269	14,919,119	3,587,133	4,080,680
Broadway Bank..	4,152,174	3,975,587	1,555,493	1,302,561
Ocean Bank.......	2,392,601	2,183,758	358,373	357,850
Mercantile Bank..	3,038,616	2,745,264	733,876	808,578
Pacific Bank......	1,201,838	1,076,946	251,115	259,358
Bank of Republic.	4,383,066	3,936,632	1,040,590	934,072
Chatham Bank....	976,263	809,190	125,013	113,810
People's Bank....	984,805	811,584	127,329	128,887
Bank of N. Am....	2,124,813	2,064,034	318,762	303,741
Hanover Bank....	2,101,198	1,902,331	233,616	163,611
Irving Bank.......	1,166,202	987,650	144,474	163,971
Metropolitan Bk..	8,901,404	7,555,359	2,759,246	2,601,654
Citizen's Bank....	927,019	834,141	156,487	168,598
Nassau Bank......	2,421,993	2,007,903	417,648	436,445
Market Bank......	2,261,173	1,857,543	311,772	302,723
St. Nicholas Bank.	1,611,366	1,398,269	220,298	174,960
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,443,441	2,926,145	265,371	282,535
Corn Exch. Bank..	2,753,933	2,345,575	435,686	425,135
Continental Bank	3,942,537	3,389,722	554,551	635,389
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,437,163	1,457,537	231,299	231,043
Oriental Bank.....	667,399	598,145	113,835	116,045
Marine Bank......	951,555	810,323	182,505	187,261
Atlantic Bank.....	928,491	753,564	124,065	117,961
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,197,357	2,768,000	411,377	433,447
Park Bank........	5,757,633	5,137,571	2,081,800	2,166,876
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,133,328	901,978	272,464	181,305
Grocers' Bank....	716,884	672,733	140,759	147,750
North River Bank	858,796	730,750	131,373	121,347
East River Bank..	459,137	378,550	54,758	53,160
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	1,050,034	903,300	159,092	193,608
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	437,718	383,365	55,138	53,709
N.Y. Exch. Bank..	337,870	346,478	26,313	22,947
Bull's Head Bank	528,860	504,933	42,330	79,307
N.Y. County Bank	343,019	328,190	82,202	109,082
Total..............	158,460,376	137,308,635	41,609,063	41,213,998
	Increase....	$21,151,741	Increase.....	$147,230

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 23.	Circulation. Nov. 16.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 23.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 16.
Bk. of New-York.	372,664	374,734	4,771,304	3,696,051
Manhattan Co....	233,334	233,097	4,998,190	4,507,988
Merchants' Bank.	185,903	194,803	5,690,536	4,554,059
Mechanics' Bank.	227,987	226,440	3,958,107	3,383,668
Union Bank......	185,379	195,394	2,627,024	2,257,872
Bank of America.	115,804	122,343	7,269,227	6,204,047
Phenix Bank.....	122,192	124,146	3,563,227	3,033,657
City Bank........	......	......	2,445,306	2,125,439
Tradesmen's Bank	239,993	236,619	1,351,026	1,050,341
Fulton Bank......	202,134	201,781	1,949,638	1,768,756
Chemical Bank....	401,102	408,374	4,250,635	4,250,049
Merch. Exch. Bk..	121,649	125,114	1,625,812	1,302,992
National Bank....	119,957	128,815	1,939,002	1,563,710
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	302,313	310,726	1,686,763	1,371,505
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	156,664	153,991	1,158,386	962,369
Greenwich Bank..	126,881	130,956	411,543	471,098
Leather Man. Bk.	242,144	252,799	1,310,285	1,138,173
Seventh Ward Bk.	179,305	183,595	1,131,710	933,068
Bk. St. New-York.	186,927	199,611	3,665,680	3,296,889
Am. Exchange Bk.	193,034	192,340	8,928,315	7,020,214
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	12,757,856	9,435,012
Broadway Bank..	355,480	379,387	4,782,703	4,247,268
Ocean Bank.......	100,207	101,995	1,617,283	1,409,096
Mercantile Bank..	14,672	15,911	2,730,342	2,408,118
Pacific Bank......	147,417	158,345	1,046,902	914,840
Bank of Republic.	176,986	183,353	3,483,339	2,889,564
Chatham Bank....	97,995	98,067	695,636	586,611
People's Bank....	92,630	93,741	809,443	647,765
Bank of N. Am....	97,691	92,818	1,607,978	1,352,011
Hanover Bank....	84,738	87,899	1,279,638	987,430
Irving Bank.......	131,725	133,531	915,203	744,105
Metropolitan Bk..	236,779	237,903	7,767,949	6,377,315
Citizen's Bank....	148,018	155,621	768,236	669,243
Nassau Bank......	143,335	146,895	1,883,582	1,449,820
Market Bank......	195,445	195,135	1,559,719	1,338,389
St. Nicholas Bank	91,810	92,453	1,087,437	888,526
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	238,303	264,251	2,025,200	1,572,939
Corn Exch. Bank.	194,458	199,788	2,072,353	1,698,037
Continental Bank.	186,322	192,794	2,439,312	1,889,915
Bk. of Commw'lth	278,336	285,213	1,345,793	1,079,898
Oriental Bank.....	97,370	97,888	574,618	503,051
Marine Bank......	184,083	185,123	866,690	730,922
Atlantic Bank.....	92,327	95,420	634,794	460,192
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	198,994	203,157	2,295,289	1,843,036
Park Bank........	262,841	255,696	5,896,864	5,888,482
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	82,579	83,882	1,061,623	788,912
Grocers' Bank....	52,509	48,968	583,288	495,149
North River Bank	73,393	72,858	676,871	556,392
East River Bank..	90,160	95,523	329,092	264,819
Manuf. y & Mer. Bk	112,099	115,508	785,959	647,207
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	143,865	143,990	223,279	187,875
N.Y. Exch. Bank..	87,142	85,508	277,362	287,365
Bull's Head Bank	135,625	138,696	460,221	479,439
N.Y. County Bank	63,220	64,708	282,784	293,916
Total..............	8,605,895	8,799,675	133,359,354	110,214,604
	Decrease....	$193,780	Increase....	$22,163,15

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Nov. 25.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 78; Reading Railroad, 17⅝; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, since our last, have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 29,741 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 702 sacks Corn Meal, 369,541 bushels Wheat, 263,590 bushels Corn, 1,858 bushels Rye, 7,797 bushels Barley, 44,456 bushels Oats, 4,352 packages Provisions, and 1,373 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 50 mats Java, at 21½c.; 100 bags Maracaibo, at 17¾c.; small lots of Rio, at 15½c.@16½c.; and 1,980 bags St. Domingo, chiefly in bond and for export, on private terms, but including small lots, at 15¾c.@16c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been in demand, at buoyant rates. Sales 1,400 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb......	20¾	20¾	20⅞	20⅞
Middling, ₩ lb......	24¾	25	25¼	25½
Good Middling ₩ lb.	25¾	25¾	25⅞	26

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, to-day, for shipment and home use at essentially unchanged prices. The reported sales, since our last, have been 18,250 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 90, mainly at $5 60@$5 65; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 50; Superfine Western, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$5 95, chiefly at $5 90 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State..................................	$5 40@$5 50
Extra State.......................................	5 60@ 5 90
Superfine Western..............................	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.....	5 60@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan...............	5 65@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio.............................	5 75@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....................	6 00@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee..................................	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genessee..................................	6 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.......	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is depressed; sales 850 bbls., at $5 70@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including superfine, at $5 45@$5 50; extra at $5 65@$6 75, ₩ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 250 boxes layer Raisins, at $3 40; 400 half boxes do., at $1 80@$1 82½; 400 quarter boxes do., at 97½c.@$1; 100 boxes Malaga Raisins, at $3 25; 250 half boxes do., at $1 65@$1 67½; 1,600 quarter boxes do., at 82½c.@85c.; 310 boxes Lemons, at $7 50@$7 75; and 200 half kegs Grapes, at $5, all ex bark *Greyhound*, just arrived from Malaga.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, mainly for export, and prices of desirable lots have been supported. Sales, since our last, 297,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at $1 28½@$1 30; White Western at $1 39@$1 52½; the latter an extreme rate for small lots of very handsome Michigan in barrels; Amber do., good to choice at $1 38@$1 40; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 38, chiefly at $1 33@$1 37; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 29@$1 39, the latter an extreme price; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 29½; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 23@$1 28; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at $1 22@$1 27; Red State, at $1 25 for Spring, and $1 33@$1 36 for Winter; White Kentucky, $1 50, ₩ bushel. Corn opened firmly, with an active inquiry, partly on speculation, but the market closed heavily. Sales 210,000 bush., part in store and to arrive, at 56c.@60c. for damaged, 63c.@65c. for poor to strictly prime mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 64c.@64½c. for sound; 65½c.@66c. for do., in store; 65½c.@67c. for Western Yellow, and 71c. for do. White ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian, at 47c.@48c.; Western at 48c.@49c., and State at 48½c.@49½c., ₩ bush. Rye is in request at 87c.@88c. ₩ bushel; sales 2,400 bush. Barley has not varied; sales 8,000 bush., including Canada, at 75c.@83c.; State at 70c.@75c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—The demand for North River bale is moderately active at 70c.@85c., according to quality, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate supply and fair request, including new at 14c.@22c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day, at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, yet firm, including common at $5 50 ₩ 310 lbs. Tar is in demand, and is quoted at from $7 50@$8 ₩ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine is quoted at from $1 50@$1 32½ ₩ gallon, with a very moderate inquiry.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 1,900 bbls., at $12 50@$13 for Mess; a price not disclosed for City Mess; and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c.@5c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats continue quiet at 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is salable and firm; sales 400 boxes, at 6½c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Lard has not varied; sales 700 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 8½c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate request, at former rates. Sales, since our last, 300 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18 50; India Mess, $21. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling freely at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in good demand at 5¼c.@7½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been very quiet at $6 75@$7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 390 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at, in part, 7⅝c.@8¼c., with 587 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@8⅝c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 35,000 lbs. on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 20¼c.@20½c., chiefly at 20½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day, at rather easier quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8¾d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@9d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Cheese, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₩ tce.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ₩ bush.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ₩ bush.; Butter, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, in ship's bags, 10d. ₩ bush. For Cork—Two cargoes of Grain, in bulk, for orders, at 9½d.@10d. ₩ bushel. For New-Ross, Ireland—A British ship, with Wheat, in bulk, at 11d. ₩ bushel.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Albany, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

Beeves—The receipts of Beeves are comparatively light, but the demand is moderate, there being only a few heavy buyers up from New-York, while the Eastern men are not taking quite so many as usual. There is a falling off in quality as compared with last week. Prices are about the same, and taking quality into consideration, the market is to that extent more favorable for sellers.

Receipts—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle..............	3,056	3,392	3,532
Sheep..............	6,740	8,376	4,830
Hogs................	468	1,030	210

	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle..............	3,141	161,837	154,358
Sheep..............	3,867	180,398	175,713
Hogs................	316	3,639	14,448

Add to the receipts of cattle 120 driven in, and we have a total of 3,176 against 3,536 last week.

Prices—We do not change our figures, but may remark that there are no premium on the market, and none have been sold above 4¾c., although one or two droves, held at 4¾c. ₩ lb. have been shipped to New-York:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium..............	4½c.@4¾c.	4½c.@4¾c.
Extra..................	4½c.@4¾c.	4½c.@4¾c.
First quality.........	3¾c.@3¾c.	3¾c.@3¾c.
Second quality.......	3c. @3¼c.	3c. @3¼c.
Third quality.........	2½c.@2¾c.	2½c.@2¾c.

Sales—About 1,800 have changed hands here.

Sheep—Receipts are somewhat less than last week, yet sufficient to supply the demand. During the week, McGraw Brothers bought 2,400 head, at prices ranging from 3¼c.@3¾c. ₩ lb. Searles & Sweeney bought 450, averaging 92 lbs., at 3¼c. ₩ lb., and 150 extra, of S. Housley, averaging 122 lbs., at $4 88.

Hogs—Receipts at East Albany, *via* Schenectady and Troy, continue very heavy—between 15,000 and 20,000—many of them, however, being shipped directly through East and to New-York. Sales, yesterday, about 1,700 head, mostly good to prime cornfed, at 3¾c.@3¾c. ₩ lb. Some holders of heavy prime are holding out for 4c. Fat still-fed, 3c.@3¼c.; prime pigs, 3¼c.

Dressed Hogs—Light sales of prime heavy at 4¼c.@5c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Fulton..................	Southampton..	New-York....	Nov. 13
North American......	Liverpool......	Portland......	Nov. 14
Canada.................	Liverpool......	Boston........	Nov. 16
Bavaria................	Southampton..	New-York.....	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore....	Liverpool......	New-York.....	Nov. 20
Jura....................	Liverpool......	Portland......	Nov. 21
St. Andrew............	Glasgow.......	New-York.....	Nov. 23
Africa..................	Liverpool......	New-York.....	Nov. 23
Bremen................	Southampton..	New-York.....	Nov. 27
Hansa..................	Southampton..	New-York.....	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon..........	Liverpool......	Portland......	Nov. 28
Europa.................	Liverpool......	Boston........	Nov. 30
Teutonia..............	Southampton..	New-York.....	Dec. 4
Bohemian..............	Liverpool......	Portland......	Dec. 5
Arago..................	Southampton..	New-York.....	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian..........	Liverpool......	Portland......	Dec. 12
Hammonia............	Southampton..	New-York.....	Dec. 18
Bremen................	Southampton..	New-York.....	Dec. 25
Borussia...............	Southampton..	New-York.....	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara................	Boston.........	Liverpool......	Nov. 27
City of Manchester..	New-York.....	Liverpool......	Nov. 30
Norwegian.............	Portland......	Liverpool......	Nov. 30
Asia.....................	New-York.....	Liverpool......	Dec. 4
Fulton..................	New-York.....	Southampton..	Dec. 7
Etna....................	New-York.....	Liverpool......	Dec. 7
North American......	Portland......	Liverpool......	Dec. 7
United Kingdom.....	New-York.....	Glasgow.......	Dec. 10
Jura....................	Portland......	Liverpool......	Dec. 14
Hansa..................	New-York.....	Southampton..	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon..........	Portland......	Liverpool......	Dec. 21
St. Andrew............	New-York.....	Glasgow.......	Dec. 24
Bohemian..............	Portland......	Liverpool......	Dec. 28
Arago..................	New-York.....	Southampton..	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian..........	Portland......	Liverpool......	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 5¼ o'clock P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....................5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 1¼ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¼ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM HARWOOD HENNING, who left Montreal, C. E., about Nov. 4, 1861, it is supposed, in a fit of derangement. When last seen in the above place, he was dressed in blue pants and vest, black frock coat, black felt halt and patent leather boots. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts, or having any information of him whatever, will confer a great favor upon the family, and will be liberally rewarded, by addressing his brother-in-law, MATHEW R. LAWRENCE, Montreal, C. E., on the subject.

H. J. M.—CALL WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8 o'clock. We were disappointed at your non-appearance last Friday. Do not fail to attend this time. Business of importance on hand. AJAX.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood, (47,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to C. D. M., Station D, New-York City, will be treated like respectfully and confidentially.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL-HALLOW EVE—THE MAGIC JOKE—BARNEY THE BARON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st.—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We find the announcement in the Richmond papers of the 19th inst., that it has been determined to remove the Rebel Capital from Richmond to Nashville, Tenn. It is expected that the rebel Congress will soon assemble there.

The steamer *George Peabody*, from Fort Pickens and Key West, arrived at this port last evening. She reports that the rebels have landed between three and four thousand troops on Deer Point, about six miles from Fort Pickens, and a mile and a half from Santa Rosa Island, and were preparing to attack the Fort. Col. WILSON'S men were in good health with but few exceptions. Several prizes had been recently captured and taken into Key West—among them the privateer *Beauregard*.

We have already announced the arrival of the frigate *San Jacinto* at Boston, and the transfer of the rebel Envoys, MASON and SLIDELL, to Fort Warren. We this morning publish the full particulars of the run from this port to Boston, the conduct of the prisoners, and the ceremonies incident to their incarceration, together with a full narrative of the cruise of the *San Jacinto*, which resulted in their capture. Capt. WILKES was yesterday formally welcomed to Boston by the City authorities, the ceremonies taking place in Faneuil Hall. Mayor WIGHTMAN made a welcoming address on the occasion, which was briefly and appropriately responded to by Capt. WILKES. A severe storm prevailed at the time, notwithstanding which a large crowd of citizens was assembled on the occasion. Capt. WILKES and the officers of the *San Jacinto* will be the recipients of a complimentary dinner at the Revere House this evening, at which Mr. EVERETT, Mr. WINTHROP, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present.

With regard to the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, it may be worth while to remember that in the instructions which Mr. TOOMBS, as the rebel Secretary of State, has given to privateers, may be found the following passage: "Neutral vessels conveying enemies' dispatches or military persons in the service of the enemy, forfeit their neutral character, and are liable to capture and condemnation." If we had applied this general rule to the *Trent*, she would have been lying in one of our harbors as a prize.

An officer who has reached Baltimore from Gen. LOCKWOOD'S headquarters at Drummondstown, Eastern shore of Virginia, reports that at Oakhill a deserted earthwork was found, from which the cannon had been removed; and between that point and Drummondstown was another, in which were eight guns mounted. Still another deserted work was found eight miles beyond Drummondstown. There had been in all nine guns captured, and three commissioned officers taken prisoners. Col. SMITH, however, who commanded the rebel forces, could not be found, though he had been diligently looked for. The disbanded militia all insisted that they had been forced to take up arms, and not a single individual had been encountered who would acknowledge himself to be a Secessionist. The Union men now have undisputed control of both Accomac and Northampton Counties.

A deserter from the Tenth Georgia Regiment reached Newport's News on Friday morning, after having suffered incredible hardships. He told Gen. WOOL the exact locality of a camp on James River where seven rebel regiments were stationed, and on the strength of this information the two gunboats were sent up to drive the Confederates out, with a result which the telegraph has already stated. Gen. MAGRUDER, if this deserter may be believed, has 23,000 men in his Department, which comprises the districts of James and York Rivers. He is so unpopular personally that the Second North Carolina Regiment left for home a fortnight ago, positively refusing to serve under him.

We learn from Missouri that JACKSON'S bogus Legislature, in session at Neosho, have elected JOHN B. CLARK, formerly Member of the National Congress, and R. L. Y. PEYTON, Senators to the rebel Congress; and that Representatives have also been elected from the different Congressional Districts of the State. Several of them are officers in PRICE'S army. It is reported from Osceola that PRICE has already again crossed the Osage River at Hoffman's Ferry, and that his advance guard was expected at Osceola on Saturday last.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes some statements, which it says are worthy the most absolute confidence, regarding affairs in Eastern Tennessee. There are camps of Union men in that section, and they were instrumental in the recent destruction of bridges. This was done in the confident expectation that the National forces were about to make a vigorous demonstration against Cumberland Gap. Had this been done, it is believed that ZOLLICOFFER'S whole force would have been captured, for their avenues of retreat were entirely cut off. The retrograde movement of the National forces had the most depressing effect, but the loyalists showed no signs of succumbing. In the recent election they refrained from voting almost entirely, as is shown by the fact that, in Knox County, in MAYNARD'S District, where the Union element is still very strong, a representative who received but eighty votes was sent to the rebel Congress. In this county the Unionists have heretofore had a majority of three thousand votes.

Prof. LOWE'S balloon, *Constitution*, has been sent to Beaufort. The *Cœur de Lion*, which carried it down, also towed the hulk of the old steamer *Washington Park Custis*, now called a balloon boat, carrying gas generators, sulphuric acid, and iron filings, for making gas, with other necessary concomitants. A balloon corps of forty privates, with a Corporal, Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Aeronaut, went with the expedition.

The call of the Government for twelve thousand militia in New-Mexico, to garrison the different posts in the Territory, has been promptly responded to, and at the date of our last advices from Santa Fé (the 6th) it was expected that in a short time the whole number would be reported for duty.

Two car-loads of Enfield rifles and Springfield muskets reached Elmira on Friday for the equipment of the volunteers, together with tents and camp equipage complete for all the regiments. Each regiment is hereafter to be furnished with Enfield rifles and Springfield muskets, half and half. The Steuben Rangers, who left Elmira on Friday, will be thus supplied, five companies with rifles and five with the muskets.

The Louisville *Democrat* has intelligence from the First Congressional District of Kentucky, indicative of a most hopeful change of feeling. The occupation of Paducah by the National forces had brought them into direct communication with the people, who had thus learned experimentally how grossly the purposes and character of the soldiers had been slandered by the rebel leaders. There is every reason to believe that a firm loyalist will be sent to Congress, to occupy the seat vacated by H. C. BURNETT, who has cast in his lot with the rebels.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., arrived here yesterday, bringing the mails, passengers and treasure—$829,807—from California. She also brings another body of United States regulars from California, under command of Col. ROBERT C. BUCHANAN, and a number of officers, one of whom, said to be a relative of Dr. SCOTT, who was lately forced to leave San Francisco on account of his secession proclivities, was arrested immediately after his arrival, on the complaint of a passenger by the *North Star*, who charged him with entertaining rebel sympathies. After being examined it was found there was not the slightest ground for such an accusation, and he was at once discharged. The advices from California are not so late as have before been received.

The news from the Isthmus is not specially important. The recent action of Gen. SUMNER, in bringing Messrs. GWIN, BRENT and BENHAM across as prisoners, against the protest of the authorities, continued to excite considerable discussion, but there was very little hostile feeling about it. No trouble was anticipated in reference to it. Panama, by a decree dated Nov. 6, signed by the Governor, had become one of the United States of Colombia.

The advices from Bogota represent matters as quiet. Antioquia now appears to be the only State which yet holds out against MOSQUERA, who was sending troops there to force her into subjection.

From the South Pacific States there is little news. The new Administration of Chili was progressing satisfactorily, and the country remained tranquil. The elections in Peru had been concluded, but the result was unknown. It was believed that in the event of ECHENIQUE'S success, CASTELLA would declare the election void.

On Saturday evening the prize schooner *Fanne Lee* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. She ran the blockade at Darien, Georgia, bound for Nassau, New-Providence Island, loaded with rice and tobacco, but had hardly left the coast before she was captured by the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*.

Mr. VAN WYCK'S Congressional Committee on Army Frauds and Contracts have closed their labors, and sent copies of their report in to the President.

Among the reports which prevailed in Washington on Sunday was one that two of our men, who went out with the Beaufort expedition, were arrested in Charleston, and summarily hung as spies. Another report was that the rebels had hung NED MCGOWAN, at New-Orleans, as a spy. Neither is believed to be true, though they are not improbable.

Yesterday being the seventy-eighth anniversary of the evacuation of the City of New-York by the British troops, the event was celebrated in the usual way. The Veterans of '76 fired a national salute on the Battery; the various Militia regiments paraded, and on the City Hall, public buildings, hotels and principal stores on Broadway, the Stars and Stripes were displayed.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed an additional appropriation of $20,000 for Roads and Avenues. A resolution was adopted making the TIMES, *Tribune*, *Herald*, *World*, *Staats-Zeitung* and *Irish-American* Corporation papers. The Comptroller's weekly statement represents the receipts, during the week ending Nov. 23, as $1,019,320 07; payments, $361,596 74; leaving a balance on hand, including the balance of the previous week of $2,439,796 99.

The number of deaths for the past week was 397, being an increase of 5 on the previous week, and an increase of 28 on the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from acute diseases were 217; from chronic diseases, 134; and from external and other causes, 46.

A terrible tragedy transpired at Maple Ridge, Pennsylvania, a few days ago. Two brothers—WILLIAM and ALONZO LATTIN—became engaged in a quarrel, when ALONZO struck WILLIAM a furious blow with an axe, cutting open his head through the forehead and nose. The injured man was alive at last accounts, but there was hardly any hope of his recovery.

Interesting opinions delivered at General Term of the Supreme Court in respect to a new point raised in one of the Police cases, will be found in the law column. The point is—whether the Act of April 15, 1857, continues in office such of the old policemen, if such there were, as were originally not legally appointed. At Chambers, of the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM has decided that the Commissioners of Emigration are not under obligations to furnish lodgings for the Quarantine boatmen, or to pay rent for lodgings rented by the boatmen. EDWIN JAMES, late Queen's Counsel, in London, signed the roll and took the oath as a member of the New-York Bar.

The Stock Market was irregular and feverish yesterday on the rise of Exchange on England to 109½@109¾ with rumors of higher rates asked by some of the Banking firms. The actual sales of Exchange were mainly at 109¾@109¾ ₱ cent. Late in the afternoon, taking New-York Central as the standard of the Railway Share list, prices left off ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday. The market for Money keeps easy. The Bank and Sub-Treasury averages of the past week show a stock of Bullion in the City of $50,000,000, exclusive of yesterday's arrival from California, against $23,000,000 at the beginning of our political troubles in November, 1860.

A moderate demand prevailed for Flour yesterday, at essentially unchanged quotations. Wheat was in brisk request, and prime lots were firm. Corn opened buoyantly, but closed heavily; receipts and sales large. Cotton was pretty freely purchased at rising prices. The transactions in Provisions were somewhat less extensive. Groceries were quiet, as were also Oils, Metals and Naval Stores. Whisky was a shade cheaper. The Freight engagements were moderate; rates, tending downward.

Removal of the Rebel Congress from Richmond to Nashville.

The rebel Congress, according to a report forwarded from Baltimore, has authorized the seat of the insurgent government to be transferred to Nashville. The Congress, it is added, will presently adjourn to reassemble there. This legislation is the slow fulfillment of an old promise. Last Spring, when the fate of the Border States was still uncertain, the location of the Confederate capital was a bribe, with which it was attempted to allure each in turn. Virginia, as the most essential to the project of capturing the National capital, was first caught with the bait, and the capital was removed from Montgomery to Richmond. Tennessee was next wanted, and Kentucky and Missouri were sure to follow the lead of Tennessee; and no sooner was Virginia first deceived, and then fairly subjugated by the Confederate army, than the offer was made for the final location of the Capital at Nashville. It is difficult to over-estimate the efficacy of this dazzling temptation in procuring the almost unanimous vote of Middle Tennessee for secession. Tennessee was bought; but Missouri hesitated, and what was worse, Kentucky absolutely refused to follow. This failure of a plot otherwise excellent, rendered it both unsafe and impolitic to remove to Nashville. That city was too near a hostile frontier. By railroad and river it was easily accessible to attacks from the swarming loyalists of the Northwestern States; and, indeed, so long as the main military strength of the rebellion was grouped before Washington, it would have been in the last degree reckless to have confided the rebel executive and legislature to the protection of BUCKNER'S ill-organized, unprovided, and sickly mob of misnamed soldiery.

Why these apparently sensible reasons for delay have now been set aside, we are without positive knowledge. It will be remembered, however, that DAVIS, in his recent message, announced his intention to place the insurgent forces in Winter quarters; and it may be the design to leave no larger force on the Potomac than is necessary to hold the powerful works at Manassas against the advance of the National army, while the remainder is transferred to the boundary between Tennessee and Kentucky. Serious apprehensions are unquestionably felt at Richmond in regard to the communications with the South and West. DAVIS has so little confidence in the safety of the coast line and the Tennessee road, as to recommend the Congress to devote itself to the completion of an intermediate inland route, through Danville and Raleigh. Upon communications thus doubted, it would be the extreme of hardihood to rely for the supplies of an army so numerous as that which spreads from Leesburgh to Norfolk; and a withdrawal of the principal body to Tennessee, would at once reduce the peril of such reliance, and afford protection to the railroads through the latter State. It is impossible that the destruction of bridges in East Tennessee should not have profoundly shocked and alarmed the rebel Government. The threat of reiterated attacks upon the Southern coast, any of which, if conducted with equal prudence, must be quite as successful as that at Port Royal, and of far more immediate effect and importance, must also suggest the necessity of having the main rebel force at some central position, from which it may radiate its energies in all directions, as occasion may indicate. These considerations have unquestionably had weight in urging the change at this particular juncture.

The propriety of assuming that the removal of the rebel Government implies the withdrawal of the principal portion of the rebel strength can hardly, we think, be questioned. From the inception of the war, DAVIS has been in direct superintendence of the insurgent army, restraining its advance and dictating its movements. It is well known that he has found much difficulty in maintaining due subordination to his authority and plans. That he will consent to remove so far as Nashville from the most important theatre of operations, and that at the very moment the destruction of the Tennessee bridges and telegraph wires, shows how unlikely he is to have reliable means of communication, is not for one moment to be regarded as probable; still less that he will intrust his person or the *personnel* of his administration to the worthless protection of BUCKNER, threatened as that leader is in front and flank by increasing National forces. Nashville is not fortified; their is nothing to prevent its capture by a National flotilla ascending the Cumberland. Evidently, then, the arch-rebel has no intention of moving without the attendance of his forces. He needs them for protection; they need him as their captain.

With this act, then, the decadence of the insurrection may be dated. Virginia once forsaken by the Confederate army, there will be nothing to arrest the southward march of our troops. To prosecute a Winter campaign in Virginia would indeed be a formidable task. But the task grows lighter as we advance toward the Gulf States; the evolutions of siege train and baggage train become more practicable. As it has been abundantly proved in Eastern and Western Virginia, in Kentucky and Missouri, rebellion promptly vanishes with the coming of National troops in any force, so that every step abandoned by the retiring enemy and occupied by our soldiers, is territory restored to the Union and the authority of the laws. In this light the retirement of DAVIS, his spurious legislators and his army, is a practical restoration of Virginia to the Union,—a restoration which Gen. MCCLELLAN will not be slow to perfect.

THE REGISTRY OF VOTES—THE LAST DAY.—Let it not be forgotten that this is the *last day* for registering names for voting for Mayor next week. All who did not *vote* at the recent State election, must register their names to-day, or they cannot vote next week without swearing in their votes and securing the evidence of some other person to their identity. There is too much at stake to throw away this chance of electing a Republican Mayor of this City. Let every man who values an upright and energetic municipal government, see to it that his name is placed on the registry to-day.

The Mason and Slidell Affair.

The *Albion* has an article in reference to the Mason and Slidell affair, in which it naturally, looking at it from a different stand-point, takes somewhat different ground from that which we have taken. It thinks, first, that Capt. WILKES was "guilty of a very serious breach of international comity." If that is the extent of our offence we can get along with the case, for, although we should regret that any such breach should ever be committed, and especially now, when there are so many tendencies abroad which would help to set the two countries against each other, yet there are times with nations, as with individuals, when courtesy must yield to necessity. If we have to chase a thief into our neighbor's premises, we should be sorry to find that we had trodden upon his flower-beds, especially if he has been disposed to be edgewise towards us. But if our neighbor is not desirous of a quarrel with us he will see at once that the catching of the thief was too important a matter for us to hesitate between his escape and our neighbor's flowers.

If England desires to quarrel with us, undoubtedly she can make this affair a pretext. But we do not believe she does desire it, and we shall therefore be surprised if she does not rather think how certainly she would have done the same thing under the same circumstances.

The *Albion* proceeds to discuss the law point. It scouts the idea that the flag of England "has been outraged simply because the neutral ship" which bore it "has been stopped on the high seas by an American frigate." The point that she was going from one neutral port to another, it abandons entirely; but it puts forward the fact that the *Trent* carried the mail; and on that ground it considers her to have been "a public vessel to all intents and purposes," and thus exempt from search. And it says:

"We admit the unquestioned right of belligerents to visit and search neutral merchant ships; the *Trent* is a public vessel. An enemy's ambassador may, unquestionably, be stopped upon the high sea; Messrs SLIDELL and MASON are not ambassadors. Private ships *fraudulently* carrying dispatches (says Sir W. SCOTT, the word italicized being conventionally omitted just now by all the American commentators) are subject to confiscation; the *Trent* was not fraudulently carrying dispatches, nor was any attempt made to seize her. In addition to this, any right whatever in this case is a war right. When did the United States proclaim war against the South? They proclaimed a blockade of their own ports, not of an enemy's. They have done nothing whatever, officially, to convert the Southern Confederates from rebels into foes. Nor can it be pleaded that our Government has acknowledged both parties as belligerents. The United States Government must have done so itself, ere it could lawfully exercise one belligerent's rights toward another belligerent, in presence and to the detriment of a neutral."

But is the *Trent* such a "public vessel" as to be exempt from search? She runs, as we understand, in a regular line, carrying the mail, but passengers and freight as well, just as the Cunarders do. Would the *Albion* claim that the Cunarders were exempt from search? On what ground is the exemption of public vessels claimed? It is stated in a recent and very excellent English work, called *The Manual of Maritime Warfare*, by HAZLETT & ROCHE, as follows, (page 282:)

"The right of search is confined to private merchant vessels, and does not apply to *public ships of war* whose immunity from the exercise of any jurisdiction but that of the sovereign power to which they belong is universally asserted and conceded."

The exemption, it will be observed, is here confined to public ships *of war*, and we hardly think the *Trent* can be classed as such. Nor do we think that she can, in any sense, be said "to belong" to "a Sovereign Power," and thus to claim immunity. She carries the mails for the English Government, but she carries them, we presume, for a consideration paid to her owners, and certainly it cannot be claimed that every vessel which carries government property on freight, is so far a public ship as to be exempt from the right of search. That right would not be very valuable if it could be evaded in that way.

The *Albion* says that MASON and SLIDELL were not ambassadors, because they were sent by "a Confederacy that has no recognized national existence;" "they had no official position."

But we have JEFF. DAVIS' own words for it, in his recent message, that these "distinguished gentlemen" were "commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign ports." The reason, therefore, which authorizes the stoppage of ambassadors, is to be found in the case to its fullest extent. The only effect of the fact that they represented "a Confederacy that has no recognized national existence," is to take away from them the protection of the ambassadorial character. It takes not away a jot of, that urgent necessity which compelled their capture, and will justify it with unprejudiced minds.

Further, the *Albion* thinks that the *Trent* was not *fraudulently* carrying dispatches, and that we all have suppressed that word in the quotations which we have made from Sir WILLIAM SCOTT'S decisions. The *Albion* does not say what it understands by "fraudulently carrying dispatches." We have understood it to be the carrying them knowingly, and that element has certainly been always referred to by us. We have said distinctly that if the *Trent* had been captured she would not have been condemned, if it had been made to appear that her master was ignorant of the noxious character of his freight. If he was not ignorant, then, as we understand it, the *Trent was* fraudulently carrying dispatches.

And here let us quote again from the Manual of Maritime Warfare on this point of carrying dispatches. On page 293 it says:

"It has been supposed that under the terms of the declaration issued by Her Majesty on the 28th of March, 1854, (in the Crimean war,) it was Her Majesty's intention, to some extent, to relax the right of search. On the 30th of March, the Attorney-General stated, in answer to a question from Mr. MITCHELL, that 'it was never intended to give up, nor did the declaration give up, the right of searching neutral vessels. It was impossible to give up that right, and this country still maintains its right to *search and seize vessels which carry enemy's dispatches or articles contraband of war.*'"

Here is no exception of vessels carrying dispatches between neutral ports, or of vessels that carry the mail, and this was some years after the execution of the postal treaty on which mainly the *Albion* bases its charge of a breach of international comity. It is the right to search and seize "vessels carrying enemy's dispatches," and we doubt not, if the Attorney-General had been pressed, but that he would have added, in the words of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, "whatever be the ships, whatever be the cargoes, whatever be the destinations."

The final objection raised by the *Albion* that the right of search is a war right, and we have not declared war against the South, is still less tenable. The question is as to what ground England can take. How will she meet us when we say to her, "You have declared that you would treat us as at war with the South. Treat us so, then, in this case. You have declared that you stood in the attitude of a neutral Power between two belligerents. We have accepted this attitude of yours, and we have only treated the *Trent* as one belligerent may lawfully treat the vessel of a neutral Power." If England acknowledges this to be the case—and it seems to us she must do so—we do not see what shadow of complaint she can have against us in this affair.

Phases of Returning Loyalty—Good News From the Old Dominion.

The process of the restoration of loyalty in the revolted States must always present a most interesting spectacle, because it is not only a military and political problem, but involves a change in the inner man. In this view, though it is necessary to avoid pushing the fact beyond its proper interpretation, it is impossible not to feel highly encouraged at the entire success of Gen. DIX'S policy in Accomac and Northampton Counties, on the eastern shore of Virginia.

Though these Counties have not engaged in any active hostilities, they have for months gone apparently heartily with the Secessionists. At an early period of the secession of the Old Dominion the lights on the coast were extinguished by some of their people, producing a great many maritime disasters. Many of their young men joined the Confederate army in Virginia, and both counties have been media of extensive commercial and epistolary communication with the rebel on the other side of Chesapeake Bay.

The National forces, about five thousand strong, under Brig.-Gen. LOCKWOOD, entered Accomac on the 17th, Gen. DIX'S proclamation going before them, and declaring that they entered "as friends, with the earnest hope that they might not be forced to become enemies." Though rebel resistance was anticipated, none was offered; in fact, secession instantly collapsed; the Union men, seeing themselves protected, took heart; the old flags of the Union, *which had been concealed* during the months of darkness, were brought joyfully out, and caused to replace the rebellious ensign; and the secession troops, who had been in camp to the number of three thousand near Drummondtown, seeing no support for them among the native population, disbanded. In Northampton, where resistance had been still more confidently counted on, the same developments took place—the Union men rising, the rebel forces falling to pieces—and this morning the tidings come to us from Baltimore that all traces of disloyalty have disappeared from both counties, flocks of people coming in daily to get copies of Gen. DIX'S proclamation, and anxious to renew their allegiance to the National Government. The result is the renewal of all those blessings which the Union brings with it: active commercial relations have been opened with the loyal States; the Postmaster-General has sent a special agent to renew postal connections with both counties; and the lights on the coast, put out at the beginning of the secession *régime*, are in process of restoration—fit emblem of the new kindled loyalty that irradiates those societies with its kindly light and warmth.

We have no disposition to pry curiously or critically into the motive of the conversion of those populations. They have repented—that is sufficient. There is no need to seek any very recondite reason for the change—they must have long ago become thoroughly convinced that rebellion means simply wreck and ruin, and that their only hope of protection and prosperity is in the Union. "And it is a certain sign of a wise Government and proceeding," says BACON, in one of his worldly-wise maxims, "when it can hold men's hearts by hopes, when it cannot by satisfaction." Nothing could be better calculated to produce this desirable result than the proclamation of Gen. DIX, with its just blending of military rigor and fraternal appeal. "To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupations," he says, "the public authorities assure all that they can give peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guaranty of all constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental Government."

To *undeceive*, that must be the great aim of all our Union manifestoes. For it must be remembered that for months those simple people have been enveloped in an atmosphere of lies; that they are utterly ignorant of the true motives and aims of the representatives of the Union. Truly, the "days of darkness," as the Arabs call a certain period of their history. There is another kind of darkness, too, among the Southern populations, that makes them still more impervious to the truth. It is related that when the officer, with the flag and the proclamation, went ashore on the Virginia side of Pocomoke Sound, he was soon met by those who were anxious to know what he had to say and what the troops were going to do. "Read that," he said to them, distributing the proclamation. Finding, however, that it was passed from one to another without being read, he inquired the cause of it, and found that the ten or a dozen who had thus passed it round *were unable to read*, and had to desire him to read it for them. There is something painfully typical in this. Could the common people throughout the other counties of Virginia, throughout North Carolina, throughout Tennessee, indeed throughout the whole infatuated group of States, *but learn the truth*, there would be an end of rebellion as quickly as it has died out in those eastern counties of the Old Dominion.

From Accomac, by the sea, to Beaufort by the sea, there is indeed a long way. There is ten parallels of latitude, and a broader interval of dark passions, of hatreds, and of delusions. The disease is mild on that Virginia shore, but in the land of the Palmetto we have to seize the demon by the throat. It is there the insanity—coming as a dark hereditary legacy from the by-gone generation—reaches its delirious climax. Nevertheless, we do not despair; and though remedies more heroic than those that have proved so efficacious in Virginia may be needed in South Carolina,—though severe surgical operations may be needed,—we have perfect confidence in ultimate cure.

How Stand the Chances?

There are thousands of our citizens who stand ready to vote for OPDYKE for Mayor, if they can be satisfied that his chances are better than those of any other candidate for defeating FERNANDO WOOD. It may be well for all such to consider the following facts:

The election of November, 1860, was a fair test of the strength of the three great parties. The aggregate vote on the County ticket was 91,000; and averaged as follows: Republican, 34,200; Tammany, 29,800; Mozart, 26,900. Assuming that the vote at the Charter election will not exceed 75,000, it would, if divided in proportion to these figures, foot up as follows: OPDYKE, 28,200; GUNTHER, 24,600; WOOD, 22,200.

If we copy the figures of the last election, they give a greater disparity; the Republican nominee for Sheriff receiving 18,300 votes; the Tammany candidate, 11,000; the Mozart nominee, 22,000, and the Union candidate, 6,000. The estimated vote of 75,000, distributed according to this ratio, would give OPDYKE 24,000; GUNTHER, 14,400, and WOOD, 28,800, leaving some 7,500 to be divided, with the probability that more than two-thirds of them would be thrown for OPDYKE—enough to elect him. But many Republicans voted for TWEED, and others for LYNCH, abandoning their own candidate, so that the figures of the last election do not afford a proper criterion.

WOOD has the Mozart organization, which was the weakest at the election of 1860, to which he can add his personal influence, heretofore so formidable. It has, however, been materially impaired by the suspicions which exist in relation to his loyalty, by his bad faith with his prominent supporters, and by the distrust of his conduct as a magistrate.

Mr. GUNTHER has the Tammany organization, which made so pitiful a show at the last election; also, the German Democrats and the Bell-Everett men. These are the same parties which supported Mr. HAVEMEYER two years ago, and failed to elect him; and nobody supposes for an instant that Mr. GUNTHER can poll a proportionate vote to that cast for Mr. HAVEMEYER. It is clear, therefore, that he cannot be elected.

Mr. OPDYKE has the nomination of the Republicans, Tax-payers, People's Union, the German Union League, influencing a large plurality of that class of citizens, the German Republicans, and a large number of citizens' associations, representing a large plurality, if not an actual majority, of the votes in this City. The contest is clearly between him and WOOD; and every vote cast for Mr. GUNTHER, helps reëlect WOOD. The Tammany party, who lately passed resolutions urging the concentration upon one candidate of the vote of all parties desirous of a change in the Mayoralty, can prove their sincerity. The only way to defeat WOOD, is to vote for OPDYKE.

To our minds the evidence is clear. A fairer opportunity is seldom presented. Let every friend of his country, and of good government, put his shoulder to the work, and Mr. OPDYKE will be elected Mayor by a triumphant majority.

A LITTLE LIGHT WANTED.—Mayor WOOD accepted the nomination of his friends, greatly against his personal inclinations, because he thought his services might be needed by the City when the question comes up of reconstructing the Union. Will not the Mayor enlighten the public a little more on this point? What does he propose to do, in order to aid that reconstruction? What measures will he advise,—what steps will he take, what policy will he advocate looking towards that result? Will he act on his assurance to Mr. TOOMBS that if he had the power, arms and munitions of war should be sent freely into the State of Georgia? As the Mayor proposes *some* action on this subject in the event of his reëlection, it is clearly of the highest importance that we should know what that action is. Will the Mayor explain?

Lectures and Addresses.

We are having just now an unusual number of political and general addresses from persons of distinction, in addition to the ordinary political meetings of the season.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, delivers an address this evening, in Brooklyn, on the "Origin and Progress of the Rebellion." As a Southern Union man, who has encountered obstacles and made sacrifices in the Union cause, Mr. DAVIS has special claims on the attention of a loyal community. But he is also a man of culture, a ripe scholar and an eloquent orator; and will abundantly reward those who may go to hear him.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, who has been for a number of years one of the most faithful and influential members of Congress from Indiana, opens, this evening, a course of lectures which some of the public-spirited citizens of Hoboken have organized for the instruction and entertainment of their inhabitants. Mr. COLFAX is an admirable speaker and will give a valuable and interesting lecture.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER to-morrow evening delivers an address at the Cooper Institute on *Slavery*, as the Origin and Mainspring of the Rebellion. Mr. SUMNER'S characteristics as an orator, and the views which he will set forth, are too well known to the public to require special notice. The Slavery question, by the inevitable course of events, is becoming more and more important in connection with the war, and will speedily press upon the Government for decisive action.

Winter Garden.

A bright and effective Irish drama, flavored with a whisky still, an abduction case, and a sprig of shillaleh, was revived here last evening by Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. It is called "All Hallow Eve," and has before been made known to our audiences. The ingredients we have mentioned are skillfully mixed into a plot, which, if not strong, is at least exhilarating; the principal characters being of course played by Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS, and with all the vivacity and heartiness which usually characterizes their impersonations. The remaining parts are well distributed; but the proprietor of the still seemed to be overpowered by a sense of his melodramatic opportunity, and as we think, overrated the meaning of the author, as well as the patience of the audience. There were three armed constables, too, who presented a pitiable picture of Britain's boasted power, and seemed in fact, to be more inconvenienced by the arms they carried than were those against whom they should have been directed. The last scene could be made effective without being improbable, as it is now. It is clearly an absurdity to bring in all the village lads and lasses after representing the place where they thus suddenly pop in as extremely difficult of access. The destruction of the still by fire is in itself sufficient. The piece was relished by a large and appreciative audience.

MAYORALTY RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

The Tax-Payers Indorse Mr. Opdyke.

A number of ratification meetings will take place this evening. The Tax-payers' Association have hired Cooper Institute, and issued notices for the friends of Mr. OPDYKE to meet with them and ratify his claims to the Mayoralty.

The "All-Parties" Indorsement of Mr. Opdyke.

A meeting of gentlemen of all parties was held at No. 618 Broadway, last evening, with a view to advance the interests of Mr. OPDYKE in the coming election. It was determined to hold a grand mass meeting at the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening. The arrangements are to be on the most magnificent scale.

Union Indorsement of Mr. Opdyke.

The Marshall Union Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, and made arrangements to give Mr. OPDYKE a hearty support at the coming election.

The German Republicans.

RATIFICATION OF MR. OPDYKE'S NOMINATION.

The Sub-Committees appointed by the Central German Republican Committee, to make preparations for a mass meeting, and to organize Clubs in every Ward in support of Mr. OPDYKE for the Mayoralty, met last evening at Held's Hotel. It was announced that German mass meetings would be held in every Ward in the City, this (Tuesday) evening, for Mr. OPDYKE, and that the great rally would probably take place on Friday.

Fifteenth Ward Opdyke Club.

An interesting meeting of the friends of Mr. OPDYKE was held in the Fifteenth Ward, last evening, CHESTER DRIGGS, Esq., presided, and stirring speeches were made by Hon. James H. Briggs, S. Weir Roosevelt, J. Wilson Green, Abraham Lent, Iverson W. Knapp, and others.

The Tammany General Committee.

This Committee met last evening, ELIJAH F. PURDY in the chair. Deputations from the Independent Democratic and People's Syracuse Union parties were present. The meeting unanimously resolved to put forth its strongest efforts in support of their nominee, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, for Mayor. Arrangements were made for the mass meeting to be held to-night.

The Kuester Central Club.

INDORSEMENT OF C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

A general meeting of the German Kuester Central Club was held, yesterday evening, in Pythagoras Hall, Dr. KORN in the Chair. On motion of Dr. KORN, who sustained his proposition in a long speech, seconded by Mr. WEIL VON GERNSBACH, C. GODFREY GUNTHER was declared to be the unanimous choice of the organization for the Mayoralty. A Committee was appointed to prepare and publish an address to the German voters, and it was determined to establish at once branch clubs in every Ward, to support the interests of Mr. GUNTHER. After making other arrangements in furtherance of their object, the Club, at 10½ P. M., adjourned.

Gunther German ratification meetings were held in the Sixth, Fourteenth ad Twenty-second Wards, last night, and were fairly attended.

C. G. Gunther Ratification Meeting.

A meeting to ratify the nomination of C. GODFREY GUNTHER for Mayor was held last night, at Milderman's Hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. There was a very large and respectable audience assembled by the time that the proceedings commenced. The meeting was called to order by SOLON HARDY, Esq., who nominated THOMAS MAHER as chairman. A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were read and agreed to. A series of resolutions indorsing the nomination of Mr. GUNTHER. were read and unanimously adopted. Appropriate addresses were then mode by Hon. T. J. Barr, Judge Connolly, John Harpy, George Peckham and others. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and appeared to be actuated wite sincerity and an earnestness in the cause which had called them together.

The Mozart Ratification.

The Mozart Committee are making arrangements to hold a ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening. They met last evening to complete the details.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The German Fernando Wood Club, of the Fifth Senatorial District, met last evening at the house of Mr. CHRISTIAN KARL, No. 42 Avenue A, upon a published call, signed by fourteen active German citizens from each of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards. A large number were present, speeches were made, and amid great acclamation, the nomination of FERNANDO WOOD to the Mayoralty was indorsed.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

The German Independent Fernando Wood Club, of the Fourteenth Ward, also met at 8 P. M., yesterday, at the Hotel Windisch, No. 251 Centre-street. Theodore Walker, President; Albert Schinder, Nicholas Koch, Leopold Windisch and Jacob Heim, Vice-Presidents, and Herrmann Buschmann, Secretary. The assemblage was numerous, speeches were made, resolutions passed, and an address issued in favor of Mr. WOOD. Adjournment did not take place until after 10 o'clock.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The old German Democratic Club of the Twenty-second Ward met last evening, at National Hall, on Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues—Mr. HENRY SCHNORR, President, and MATHIAS GRETZEL, Secretary—and ratified the nominations hitherto published in our columns, viz.: FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, SAMUEL K. M. KEPNER for Councilman, and WILLIAM SEEBACH for School Trustee. Several brief, but stirring speeches were made, and the scene was highly animated.

Republican School Conventions.

The following nominations for School Officers have been made by the Republican School Conventions in their respective Wards:

Thirteenth Ward.—School Commissioner—Charles Shaber. Inspector—O. A. Methusius. Trustees—Benjamin Hutchinson and Dr. Irwin.

Fifteenth Ward.—School Commissioner—Edward Robinson, Jr.

Eighteenth Ward.—School Commissioner—Henry A. Hurlburt. Trustees—John A. Foster and Seymour A. Bunce. Inspector—G. Metcalf.

Republican Aldermanic Convention.

The Twelfth Republican Aldermanic District Convention have adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening. It is rumored that BERNARD KELLY, one of Mozart candidates, will be indorsed by the Convention.

Tammany School Convention.

The Fifth Ward Tammany School Convention met last night pursuant to adjournment, and ad journed again till Friday night.

Mozart School Conventions.

The Twenty-first and Seventh Wards Mozart School Conventions met last night pursuant to adjournment, and the Twenty-first Ward Convention adjourned till the 26th inst.

The Seventh nominated Thomas Mullens for Commissioner, Banard McGuire and Wm. McDevitt Trustees, and Thomas Rice Inspector.

People's Union Councilmanic Convention.

The Fifth Councilmanic District People's Union (Marshall) Convention met last night and again adjourned, no delegates making their appearance.

School Celebration.

A very interesting meeting was held yesterday morning at Public School No. 35, in Thirteenth-street, in the Fifteenth Ward, on the occasion of reopening it after the enlargement and reconstruction of the building. It is now one of the most spacious and admirable of the school edifices in the City. The school has always borne a very high reputation under the successive supervision of Messrs. DOANE, SMITH, and HUNTER, and has sent, we believe, more pupils to the Free Academy (over 500 in all) than any other of our City schools.

At half-past 9 yesterday the pupils assembled in the street and raised the American flag over the building, greeting it with martial music and two of our national songs. They then went up to the large schoolroom, where the remaining exercises took place. E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., presided,—and after reading the scriptures and prayer, the audience listened to declamations, songs, dialogues, &c., from the pupils, and to addresses from several gentlemen who had been invited for the purpose.

Mr. RICHARD WARREN gave a very full history of the growth and progress of the school, which was prefaced by some animated remarks on the rebellion, and followed by some very excellent practical suggestions to the pupils. Mr. H. J. RAYMOND also made a brief address on the general subject of public education. Mr. J. S. RANDALL spoke of the effect of education in preventing crime and pauperism; and Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM made some very admirable remarks on the changes which fifteen or twenty years have produced in the modes of education. Mr. BENEDICT closed with some excellent advice to the boys as to the duties they owed their country, after which the audience was dismissed.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THEATRICAL LICENSES—WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER—APPROPRIATION FOR ROADS AND AVENUES—NEW CORPORATION PAPERS—MOUNT MORRIS SQUARE—DONATION TO THE DEMILT DISPENSARY.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, Alderman CORNELL in the Chair, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Mayor to furnish to the Board a list of the places of amusement licensed by him since Jan. 1, 1861, the date of each license, the amount paid for the same, and the amount of proceeds arising from such licenses, which has been paid over by his Honor to the Association for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, as required by law.

The Comptroller transmitted the following weekly statement of the finances of his department: Balance on hand Nov. 16, $1,782,073 66; receipts since, $1,019,320 07; payments, $361,596 74; leaving a balance on hand Nov. 23, of $2,489,796 99.

The application of the Street Commissioner for an additional appropriation of $20,000 for roads and avenues—laid over at the last meeting—was granted.

Alderman BOOLE called up the resolution making the *Irish American* a corporation paper, and moved its adoption.

Alderman GENET offered an amendment, including as Corporation papers the TIMES, *Tribune*, *Herald* and *World*.

Alderman BOOLE moved to still further amend by adding the *Staats Zeitung*.

The resolution, as thus amended, was adopted by a vote of 10 to 3.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in a resolution providing for the immediate grading and laying out of Mount Morris-square as a park.

A report of the Finance Committee was adopted donating $750 to the Demilt Dispensary.

Adjourned to Dec. 5, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE RELIEF FUND AND THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, the allotment system, as passed by the Board of Alderman, came up, and was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. The appropriation of $500,000, from the same Board, for the Relief Fund, was also referred.

Two thousand copies of the annual report of the Street Commissioner were ordered printed, after a protracted debate as to the possible expense. The greater part of the session was, however, devoted to the question of appropriating $30,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and, after a discussion of over two hours, the measure was lost for want of a constitutional vote, there being 15 Ayes and 3 Nays, and the Chair deciding that 18 votes were necessary.

The Board will not meet again until after the election.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

$25,000 FOR THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, which was unusually protracted, by reason of a discussion upon the propriety of appropriating the sum of 25,000 towards the erection of a new Court-house. The appropriation was, however, finally made.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A FRENCHMAN.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock Monday morning, Officer GANTZ, of the Second Precinct, heard the report of a pistol while patroling his beat in Pearl-street. Upon going to the place, he found a man lying upon the sidewalk in front of No. 273 Pearl-street, with the mark of a pistol ball through his head, and an empty pistol lying by his side. An examination showed that the man was already dead. He was taken to the Station-house, and yesterday Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body. A note addressed to the French Consul, at No. 17 William-street, was found in one of his pockets. The note was in French, and when translated read as follows:

"MONSIEUR: My name is LOUIS GASPARD DELAPSCHIER; I was born in Besancon, in the Department of Doubs, France, on the 27th of December, 1807, and will soon be 54 years of age. I beg you, Monsieur Consul, to apprize my family of my death, as I have a child, and a certificate of my burial may be wanted."

On his person was found a pair of spectacles, eleven pistol bullets and a quantity of gunpowder and percussion caps. Beyond the information contained in the note to the Consul nothing is known of the deceased.

THE OATMAN AND BLACKMAN CASE.—The case of OATMAN against BLACKMAN and others, which was published in the TIMES a few days since, came up for examination yesterday afternoon before Justice BRENNAN at the Tombs. Mr. C. SPENCER appeared as counsel for the complainant, and JOHN GRAHAM and Ex-Judge STEWART for BLACKMAN and his co-defendants. OATMAN desired to withdraw his complaint as to the stabbing with a knife, and to make a charge for simple assault and battery with a cane. The case was finally disposed of by Justice BRENNAN, putting the parties under $300 bail each, and referring it to the Special Sessions. The parties were before under very heavy bail, the charge being an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to take the life of complainant.

FIRE IN A HOOPED SKIRT FACTORY.—On Sunday night, about 8½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the hooped skirt factory of A. FRAUZ, on the fourth floor of the building Nos. 136 and 138 West Thirty-sixth-street. Damage, $1,500; insured for $6,000 in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The first, second and third floors of the building, occupied as a steam laundry by GEORGE BLANEY, were damaged by water to the extent of $100; no insurance. The building, which is owned by E. J. BEECH, was damaged to the amount of $300; insured in the Greenwich Insurance Company for $4,000.

DEATH ON A BOSTON STEAMER.—Soon after the steamer *Boston* left her dock yesterday on her way up the Sound, the engineer informed Capt. JOHNSON, that a man was lying dead in the crank-pit. Upon examination, the man proved to be EMIL STETSON, the oiler on board, who had probably been struck by the crank at the time of the steamer's starting, at 2 P. M. The Captain at once turned his steamer around, landed the body, and sent a notice to the Coroner's office. Deceased was about thirty years of age, and a native of the United States.

THE ROBBERY OF THE WINSTED BANK.—SPENCER PETTIS, a man well known to the police, and supposed to have been implicated in the recent robbery of the Winsted Bank, Conn., was arrested on Saturday morning in this City by Detective EUSTIS, and lodged in the Eleventh Ward Station-house. The fact of the arrest became known to Mr. CHARLES SPENCER, counsel for the accused, who procured a writ of *habeas corpus* for his release, returnable in the Court of Sessions this morning at 10 o'clock.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN A UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE.—About 9½ o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in the Bonded Warehouse No. 33 Water-street. Property to a large amount was destroyed by fire and water, but owing to the fact that the fire was not extinguished at a late hour, it is impossible to state the amount of damage. Mr. ROBERT M. WARD, in Thirty-ninth-street, is the proprietor of the warehouse.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—About 5 o'clock last evening, GUSTAVUS TRAPP shot himself in the throat, at No. 93 Eldridge-street. He died soon after, and his body was taken in charge by the Police. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. He has left a wife and two children. DEDRICK FASSEN, of No. 378 Second-avenue, committed suicide last evening while intoxicated, by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

LARCENY UPON THE PERSON.—CHARLES McDONALD was arrested yesterday charged with stealing the sum of $48 from the pocket of THOMAS CRADDOCK, of No. 168 West Thirty-ninth-street. The parties were in a saloon together, and it is alleged that McDONALD took the money while the complainant was asleep. Justice QUACKENBUSH commited the accused for examination.

A STOLEN DIAMOND RECOVERED.—Detectives KELSOE and SLOWEY yesterday arrested a colored girl named ARAMATINA BELDO, lately in the employ of Mrs. HALL, in Fiftieth-street, from whom she stole a diamond ring, valued at $800. Justice BRENNAN held the accused to answer. The ring was recovered from a pawn-broker who had advanced $2 50 upon it.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—THOMAS SCANLON, 21 years of age, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of robbing JOHN GREGIER, of No. 3 Benson-street, of the sum of $35, while passing through Centre-street, late on Sunday night. Justice BRENNAN committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—ROBERT O'GRADY, a boy 9 years of age, was run over yesterday by car No. 48 of the Eighth-avenue line, on the corner of Vesey and Church-streets, and very dangerously injured.

The Bark Augusta.

WAS SHE A SLAVER OR A PRIVATEER?

The examination in the case of the crew of the bark *Augusta*, who were arrested a week ago at Fire Island, has been brought to a close before United States Commissioner HARVEY, without eliciting anything tending to criminate the prisoners, or to explain the nature of the intended cruise of the *Augusta*. Immediately on their being discharged by the Commissioner, they were taken into custody by Marshal MURRAY, and, in obedience to orders from Washington, were sent to Fort Lafayette, where the owner of the bark, Mr. APPLETON OAKSMITH, is now confined. The reasons for sending them to Fort Lafayette have not transpired, but it is said that the Marshal has evidence in his possession indicating that the *Augusta* was bound on a privateering cruise. The names of the prisoners, of whom there are seventeen, have already been published.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NOTICE.—Widows and families of members of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., who have been killed, or who have died while in the service, and the wives, or children, or widowed mothers of the members of said regiment who are prisoners, are hereby notified to attend at the Chambers of Judge GARRISON, in the City Hall of the city of Brooklyn, on Tuesday and Friday, the 26th and 29th days of November inst., between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to have their papers drawn, to enable them to obtain their pensions or back pay, bounty, &c. Each applicant will be required to bring two persons who have been acquainted with the deceased soldier or prisoner, and his wife, family or mother, to prove their identity. JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., and the Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, will be in attendance to take proofs, and Mr. ODELL will take them to Washington.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—PATRICK KELLY, wood-dealer, doing business at No. 47 Jay-street, was crushed to death Saturday afternoon while seated in his office. A pile of wood fell upon the office, and breaking the roof through, it fell upon Mr. KELLY. A large number of citizens immediately commenced to remove the rubbish, and when they got KELLY out he was stil alive, but insensible. He was taken to the Second Precinct Station-house, and died soon after reaching there. The deceased leaves a family, residing at No. 39 Lawrence-street, to which place the remains were taken.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.—The boys' corps of Zouaves last week contributed $95 to the Volunteer Relief Fund.

MORTALITY.—There were 106 deaths in this city last week, viz: Males, 59; females, 57. There were 20 deaths by consumption.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 76, (prefered,) 99, 99½, 100, 68, 112, 29, 37, 39, 114, 115, 117, 119, 122, 123, 81, 107, 108, 109, 110.

PACKAGES FOR SOLDIERS.—Government has authorized ADAMS' Express Company to run their express to Port Royal for the transportation of packages to our troops stationed at that place.

Clothing for the prisoners at Richmond and Charleston can also be sent by their express to Gen. WOOL at Fortress Monroe, by whom it will be forwarded to its destination.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, may be obtained at the counter, in wrappers, ready or mailing. It contains:

I—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II—A SUMMARY OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS TRANSPIRED TOUCHING THE REBELLION, both at HOME and ABROAD, since our last issue.

III—A SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS, both foreign and domestic.

IV—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters rom France and England, containing in detail all occurrences of note in Europe.

V—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.—A graphic description of the Grand Review, and inklings of what is going on at the Capital.

VI—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS—A graphic letter from our Special Correspondent at Port Royal, giving a spirited account of the bombardment and full details of all that has transpired since the landing of our fleet; together with letters from the different divisions of the army, giving all movements made or contemplated.

VII—EXTRACTS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS—Giving the Message of JEFF. DAVIS to his rebel Congress, the trouble in the rebel army, bridge-burning in East Tennessee, &c., &c.

VIII—LEADING ARTICLES—The Mason and Slidell Affair; Which can best afford to Wait, the North or South? Southern South Carolina; Movements at Hand; The Incendiary Press; Confederate Bickerings; Black Flags and last Ditches; Government Mail and Military Roads, and other articles discussing the leading topics of the day.

X—EUROPEAN NEWS—The arrival of the *Etna*; prospects of a famine in Ireland; particulars of the Mexican expedition, and copious extracts from our foreign exchanges.

XI—A COLUMN OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources' many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XII—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 24.

Parisian Fashions.

Few of the promenaders of Broadway, even if they belong to the male sex, have failed to notice the many exquisite cloaks and mantillas—both as regards fabric and style—which the fashionable ladies have appeared in since Autumn, with its cool and bracing atmosphere, arrived. Our country cousins, to say nothing of many of our city belles have gazed with admiring eyes upon the fair wearers of these stylish out-door costumes, and, perhaps, a little envious of them, wondered where they were obtained, and whether it would be necessary to visit Paris or London to enable them to fold about their own graceful forms similarly handsome articles. One of the most fastidious and tasteful ladies—as relates to dress—whom we know, who recently returned from Europe, called our attention to the prevailing excellence and appropriateness of style which marked the majority of the cloaks and mantillas observable upon the fashionable thoroughfares, and said she had seen nothing in the cities of the Old World which surpassed them, either for comfort, beauty or durability; and to think, she added, that we ladies can obtain such exquisite costumes at home—for they, doubtless, were purchased at CAREY'S United States Cloak and Mantilla store, in Canal-st., just out of Broadway—is really gratifying to the national vanity of my sex. That these garments were chiefly made in Paris and London, none can doubt; and they were probably selected from the best manufacturers in those cities by one who has made this specialite his study. Mr. McKenzie, who has charge of this establishment, has recently returned from Paris, and brought with him an exquisite assortment of goods, which he selected from the best makers of that city. Mr. McKenzie was formerly in business in Broadway, and has had an experience of many years in this trade, and, consequently, his taste in these articles is unrivaled. Of course' our lady readers will avail themselves of this desirable information, which we chanced to learn, and have thus imparted to them, to visit the establishment in question, and satisfy themselves of the correctness of our friend's taste.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's New Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 495 Broadway, bid fair from their great improvements to supersede all prior lock-stitch machines. These new machines are noiseless, rapid, extremely simple and durable.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

GREEN—POWERS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 24, by Rev. J. Dowling, ELIAS M. GREEN to Miss HELEN POWERS, all of this City.

LENT—CRANE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, Mr. WILLIAM H. LENT to Miss EMMA J. CRANE, all of this City.

DIED.

BANER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, MARIANNA C., eldest daughter of Martha F. and William J. Baner, M. D., aged 12 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 40 West 24th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 25, of scarlet fever, FRANCIS EDWARD, youngest son of George Wm. and Elizabeth L. Smith, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place at the house of his parents, No. 309 West 23d-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Kings Bridge for interment.

COCKS.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 25, Mrs. ELIZABETH DODGE COCKS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Mr. Samuel Dodge, No. 63 4th-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VERMILYEA.—On Monday, Nov. 25, MARIA W., wife of WM. VERMILYEA, and daughter of the late Bishop Sherwood, in the 41st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, Tarrytown, on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

VIELE.—On Monday, Nov. 25, MARY VIOLET, youngest child of Teresa and Egbert L. Viele, aged 7 months.

HOWELL.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, ANNIE GRACE, infant daughter of Theo. and Annie Howell.

RHODABACK.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday morning, Nov. 23, SARAH, wife of Jacob Rhodaback, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 252 1st-st., between North 1st and North 2d sts., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BRONSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 24, at No. 107 Amity-st., after a brief illness, Mrs. AUGUSTA E., wife of George Bronson, aged 28 years.

☞ Berkshire, Mass., papers please copy.

SANDFORD.—In White Plains, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 25, WESLEY SANDFORD, in the 52d year of his age.

BRADFORD.—In Albany, on Friday, Nov. 22, MARY BRADFORD, widow of the late Rev. John M. Bradford, D. D., and mother of Alexander W. Bradford, of this City.

RUTGERS.—In Easton, Penn., on Thursday, Nov. 21, at her residence, Mrs. CORNELIA E. RUTGERS, widow of the late Robert B. Rutgers, and daughter of the late Henry R. Van Rensselaer, late of Hudson.

Her remains will be taken to Claverack for interment.

MOORE.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, ARCHIBALD DUNLAP MOORE, of this City, aged 60 years.

BRIDGE.—In Mount Vernon, Ohio, on Saturday, Nov. 23, at the residence of her father, Henry B. Curtis, Esq., ADA C., wife Lewis R. Bridge, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 611.—Nov. 25, 1861.
69, 58, 49, 64, 43, 46, 25, 40, 19, 45, 10, 71, 51.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 612.—Nov. 25, 1861.
51, 69, 19, 37, 3, 31, 61, 55, 17, 54, 63, 13.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in great-est perfection, at W. A. BACHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried!
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

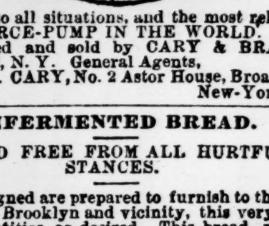
We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.
Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.



Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, BROCKPORT, N. Y. General Agents,
J. C. CARY, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, New-York City.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM ALL HURTFUL SUBSTANCES.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish to the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, this very superior bread, in quantities as desired. This bread, which has become so deservedly popular both in England and this country, is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists for its palatableness, purity and wholesomeness. No impure substance is mingled with it, being composed purely of superfine flour, water and a little common salt. No hand touches the dough or ingredients till baked and ready for delivery.

JAMES A. REQUA,
exclusive manufacturer for the district in New-York below 14th-st. Manufactory, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st.

DUNCOMBE & CO.,
exclusive manufacturers for the district in New-York between 14th and 34th sts. Manufactory, No. 111 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av.

REQUA & PLUMB,
exclusive manufacturers for Brooklyn and Kings County. Manufactory, Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord,
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS can have transportation furnished to all parts of the West by the
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
In connection with regular fast expresses, we are prepared to receipt for goods by four-day and six-day lines, at low rates. For further information, apply at our office.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOPHOMORE Class of Columbia College take this means of expressing their sincere thanks to Mr. Abner S. Brady, the proprietor of the Seventh Regiment Gymnasium, for his kindness in allowing them the use of his rooms for a class meeting on Monday, the 25th inst. By order of the Sophomore Class of Columbia College.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
ARMY AND SUTLERS' EXPRESS,
For Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, and all other points where troops are stationed, leaves office No. 59 Broadway at 12:30 A. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Packages for soldiers taken for half-price. Donation blankets for the army, when directed to a United States Quartermaster, will be carried free.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

REMEMBER THE TAX-PAYERS' GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock.

FIFTEENTH WARD GEORGE OPDYKE CLUB.
OFFICERS:
President—CHESTER DRIGGS.
Vice Presidents.

Dr. E. L. ROBERTS,	Dr. E. H. VAN WINKLE,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,	IVERSON W. KNAPP,
CHAS. A. DANA,	D. L. ELDER,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDW'D ROBINSON, JR.,
GEO. W. BLUNT,	MARSHALL B. BLAKE.

Executive Committee:

JOHN M. KNOX,	J. WILSON GREEN,
ABRAHAM LENT,	H. T. CLEVELAND,
RUSSELL SMITH,	JOHN M. ROBINSON,
J. T. DENNY,	ISAAC M. PHYFE,
FRED. A. CONKLIN,	BLEECKER OOTHOUT,
JAMES A. BRIGGS,	ROBT. W. CHAPMAN,

S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.
H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.
J. S. HUYLER, }
The next meeting of the Club will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at CLINTON HALL, Room No. 1. Hon. JAMES H. BRIGGS, SOLOMON L. HULL, STEWART L. WOODFORD, and others will be present, and address the Club.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(IXth, XVth, XVIth AND XVIIIth WARDS.)
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN.
ALEX. H. KEECH, IXth Ward.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, IXth Ward.
ABRAHAM LENT, XVth Ward.
WILLIAM ORTON, XVIth Ward.
GEORGE ROSS, XVIth Ward.
THOS. STEPHENSON, XVIIIth Ward.

PEOPLE'S UNION (SYRACUSE) NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
DR. JAMES M. AUSTIN, President.
DAVID CLARK, } Vice
JAMES L. MILLER, } President.
WM. E. FROST, } Secretaries.
THOS. J. HALL, }
JOHN HOOPE, Treasurer.

MAYORALTY NOMINATION.
NATIONAL UNION CLUBS.
FOR MAYOR,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
JOHN C. HAM, Chairman Central Committee, and Mayoralty Nominating Convention.
JOSEPH FORBES, } Secretaries.
O. SLOAN HOLDEN, }
STEPHEN ROBERTS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR,
C GODFREY GUNTHER.
Headquarters "Central Committee National Union Club," corner Broadway and 8th-st. Rooms open day and evening. JOHN C. HAM, Chairman Central Committee and Mayoralty Nominating Convention. JOSEPH FORBES, O. SLOAN HOLDEN, Secretaries; STEPHEN ROBERTS, Treasurer.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.

MOZART HALL.	TAMMANY HALL.
MICHAEL KANE, Chair'n.	ISAAC H. BROWN, Chair.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Sec.	JOHN J. DYMOND, Sec.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the third day of December, 1861.)

The Polls will be held at the places designated by the Common Council as the places at which elections shall be held in said Districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The officers to be voted for at such election, are the following:

A Mayor, in place of Fernando Wood.

A Police Justice for the Third District, comprising the VIIIth and IXth Wards, in place of J. Sherman Brownell, deceased.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an even numerical designation, viz: 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th.

A Constable in the Ist Ward, in place of Andrew Leary, elected at the last Charter election, and who failed to qualify.

A Constable in the IXth Ward, in place of Thomas Farrell, elected at the last Charter election, and who failed to qualify.

A Constable, in the XVIth Ward, in place of Benjamin J. Carr, deceased.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

And officers to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the School offices of the several Wards by reason of death, resignation, or from other causes.

By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.
Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN School Convention are highly gratified in being able to coöperate with the Union and other Conventions, in presenting for the suffrage of the voters of the Ward,

For Commissioner—CHARLES G. SHAVER, Grocer, No. 330 Delancey-st.

For Inspector—OSCAR A. NATHUSIUS, Hardware-Dealer, No. 19 Hester-st.

For Trustees—BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON, Coal Merchant, No. 11 Attorney-st.

Dr. JAMES H. IRWIN, No. 193 Broome, cor. Suffolk-st.

Men eminently qualified for the positions to which they are respectively nominated.
ENEAS ELLIOT, Chairman.
ANDREW J. CARR, Secretary.
Delegates—David R. Morgan, Lewis Bertsch, John C. Koerner, Geo. T. Northwood, Benj. F. Powell, James M. Gerry, Jr., Robert Pair, David P. Smith, Michael Conlan, Vina L. Cornell.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLES' UNION Nominations for the Seventh Senatorial District, (Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.)
FOR COUNCILMEN.

JONATHAN T. TROTTER,	CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOHN COOPER, Jr.,	MICHAEL SNYDER,
THOMAS OGILVIE,	HAMLIN BABCOCK.

THE TAX-PAYERS' AND CITIZENS' UNION hold a ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor.

The meeting will be addressed by Messrs. James Gallatin, S. B. Chittenden, Isaac Dayton, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. Curtis Noyes, and other eminent speakers.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.
$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY
and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly
REDUCED COST,
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as ICE-PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
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THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
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Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.
Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

"GOVERNMENT DISPATCH,"
ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE.
TO WASHINGTON VIA HARRISBURGH,
WITHOUT CHANGING CARS OR BREAKING BULK
A Special Messenger sent through with each train.
Freight received only at the depôt of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River.
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A. D. HOPE, of Hope Express Co., Sup't.

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WINTER WATER PROOF BOOTS.
BROOKS, the Bootmaker, established 1829, is at No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.
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Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment.
Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.—All men belonging to the above regiment are ordered to report themselves on or before THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at the Headquarters, No. 412 Broadway, near Canal-st., to Lieut. BENJ. W. VANDERPOOL, or to Lieut. DANIEL TOWNSEND, Commanding Post.
N. B.—Lieut. Townsend will at once proceed, with all reporting at that time, to Washington.

FOR THE WAR.—WANTED, TEN MEN. ANY one having the above number of men to dispose of will receive $35 by addressing H. S. C., Box No. 148 *Times* Office, for two days.

COMMENCEMENT OF VOLUME XXIV.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXXXIX.] CONTENTS. [DEC., 1861.
THE COAST RANGERS OF CALIFORNIA.—IV. THE GRIZZLY. By J. ROSS BROWNE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—A Grizzly in Camp—Custom-house at Bear Harbor—"There's many a Slip"—Tom Fry's Escape—The General Disappears—"Gway fum Here!"—The Judge Attempts to Climb a Tree—Captain Toby Runs to Save the Vinegar—"Hold! Enough"—Phil Wilkins Defies the Judge—Broncho Bucking—Difficulty Adjusted—Chowder Ready—Tom Fry Escaped.
MAKING MONEY,—II. THE U. S. MINT, PHILADELPHIA.
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THE OKAVANGO RIVER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—A Well-stocked Shooting-Ground—Crossing a Burning Savanna—A Right Royal Feast—Furious Charge of a Paterfamilias—Pursuit of an Elephant—Chase of the Wild Boar—Disappointed Lions—Death Grapple with a Lion—The White Man a Show.
A WIFE'S STORY.
MOUNT VICTORY.
ORLEY FARM. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE—Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.
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THE REIGN OF SULTAN ABDUL-MEDJID.
STILL UNKNOWN.
MR. AND MRS. MEYER.
A PSALM OF THE UNION.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XXIII.—In which we will still hover about the Elysian Fields.
CHAPTER XXIV.—Nec dulces Amores sperne, Puer, neque tu choreas.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—In Arcadia.—Diana.—Prince Slyboots.
COL. BAKER.
BLUE YARN STOCKINGS.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.—(*With Ten Illustrations.*)
FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Dinner Costume.—Cloak.
The *Twenty-Fourth Volume* of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE commences with the present Number. The Publishers propose no change in the scope and spirit of the Magazine. Their aim will still be to furnish a Miscellany which shall be acceptable to the great mass of cultivated American readers. The following partial summary of the Contents of the last Volume will indicate the general nature of the subjects to be introduced, and the variety of literary and artistic talent to be employed in their treatment:
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. By John S. C. Abbott, Robert E. Coleman, J. T. Headley, Benson J. Lossing.
TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE. By J. Ross Browne, T. Addison Richards, James G. Wilson, D. H. Strother.
NATURAL HISTORY. By T. B. Thorpe, Charlotte Taylor.
SKETCHES OF CHARACTER AND INCIDENT. By Wm. A. Baker, Maunsell B. Field, Jane G. Fuller, Henry Neill, Bayard Taylor, C. H. Webb.
NOVELS. By W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope.
STORIES AND TALES. By T. S. Arthur, Jane G. Austin, Mary E. Bradley, Caroline Cheseboro, Mary A. Denison, Fitz Hugh Ludlow, Louise Chandler Moulton, Kate J. Neeley, Harriet E. Prescott, Rose Terry, Katherine S. Williams.
POEMS. By George Arnold, Charlotte Bronte, Fitz James O'Brien, Thomas Dunn English, Laura M. Pohlman, N. G. Shepherd, Alexander Smith.
ESSAYS, REVIEWS, AND CRITICISMS. By Charles Anthon, Charles T. Congdon, Geo. Wm. Curtis, Henry Giles, A. H. Guernsey, Donald G. Mitchell, Charles Nordhoff, Samuel Osgood, S. I. Prime, George Ripley.
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The Circle of Contributors to the Magazine has been enlarged from Number to Number; and the amount of valuable matter at the disposal of the Publishers has never been so great as at present. Those Authors and Artists whose works have been so favorably received will still furnish contributions; and arrangements have been made with others, for whose productions a like cordial welcome is confidently anticipated. Neither labor nor expense will be spared to render the ensuing Volume worthy of the favor which the Magazine has received for nearly *Twelve Years*.
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Have the pleasure to announce that, upon their invitation and under their auspices,
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will deliver an Oration upon
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Tickets 25 cents each—The entire proceeds devoted to printing and distributing the Oration.
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THANKSGIVING DAY.

THANKSGIVING
AT THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth-st.

Having a large number of poor and neglected children under their care, the Trustees of this Institution hope for a liberal share of the thank-offerings of the season. Friends whose benefactions have been large in previous years, in consequence of reverses, are unable to contribute now, which creates a necessity for a more general application for assistance.

Many who cannot give large sums, will perhaps cheerfully contribute $1, which will give three hearty meals per day for fifteen days.

Five dollars will feed a child for eleven weeks.

Twenty-five dollars will furnish food for twelve children for one month.

Cast-off garments, clothing material, and provisions of all descriptions, will be gratefully received, and sent for, if requested.

Contributions may be sent directly to the House, through the Post-office, or handed to any one of the Trustees.

The House is open at all times to visitors. The children dine every day at 12 o'clock.

On Thanksgiving-Day, the children will be in the Chapel from 12 to 1½ o'clock, when they will have their dinner, after which they will again assemble in the Chapel.

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B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent.
S. B. HALLIDAY, General Agent.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT.—NO. 32 East 30th-st., and No. 29 East 29th-st. The friends and patrons of the Home for the Friendless are cordially invited to visit the Institution on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28. Exercises by the children, from 3 to 5 o'clock; also, from 6½ to 8 P. M. The Institution has no endowment, but relies solely upon charitable contributions to meet its current expenses. At the present time its ordinary supplies are much diminished, while the numbers needing its aid are largely increased. Some 850 girls and boys are connected with its mission, most of whom have earned, by well-doing, their (hoped for) Thanksgiving repast. The wants of the coming Winter are expected to press heavily, and contributions, large or small, will be most thankfully received.

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The above will be specially exhibited in our Ladies and Children's Furnishing Department, on MONDAY, Nov. 25th,
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SUPERFINE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
WATER-PROOF TRAVELING CLOAKS,
LION-SKIN CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,
At W. K. PEYTON'S,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

RICH BROWN WOOLEN VELVET CLOAKS
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

SPANISH WRAPPERS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
Made to order as required.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
New styles, now ready.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS,
Warranted not to shrink.
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
Silk, Wool and Merino.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For army use.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
New patterns and styles.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Self and fancy colors.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved styles.
GAITERS,
Cloth and Velvet.
KNITTED WOOL GAITERS,
For Ladies and Misses.
HOODS AND SONTAGS,
Fashionable colors.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For army use,
SUSPENDERS,
SHAWLS,
&c., &c.
A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY.

SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LAMBS' WOOL DOUBLE-BREASTED UNDERSHIRTS,
Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers,
Merino, Silk, Cotton and Canton Flannel
Undershirts and Drawers,
English and Shaker-knit Hosiery,
Calf, Kid and Cloth-lined Gloves.
NEW STYLES SCARFS AND TIES.
Shirts and Collars made to order,
And ready-made in great variety,
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

351 CURTAIN SALE, 351
TO CLOSE CONCERN.
CHARLES LUM & CO.,
No. 351 Broadway, New-York,
Late
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
Are offering their entire
Stock of
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS,
351 WINDOW SHADES, 351
CORNICES, HOLLANDS, LACE, MUSLIN and
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELLES, DAMASKS,
ARRAS REPS, BROCHE COTELINES
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, &c.,
For sale to the trade or at retail, at
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST,
As the stock must be disposed of and their
Store vacated by Jan. 1, 1862.

LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

ANNOUNCEMENT
TO THE PUBLIC.
OPENING DAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 26.
MAGASIN
A LA VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 629 Broadway, (near Bleecker-st.)
FRENCH IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.
ALL NEW AND FRESH GOODS, AT RETAIL,
OF
PARISIAN CLOCKS, BRONZES,
STATUARY, VASES AND ORNAMENTS.
ALSO,
GOLD, STEEL AND REAL JET JEWELRY.
All of which will be offered
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AS THE SAME MUST BE SOLD.
An examination solicited.
No. 629 BROADWAY, (near Bleecker-st.)

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF LYONS VELVET CLOAKS and SACQUES, of my own manufacture, will be opened for inspection on MONDAY, 25th instant, at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEORGE CAREY.

PARIS BROWN TRICOT CLOAKS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEORGE CAREY.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
100 pieces BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
A very handsome quality at 4s. per yard.
A splendid quality at 5s. per yard.
A superb quality at 6s. per yard.
A superfine quality at 8s. per yard.
Ladies, call early. These goods are offered at prices which must insure a quick sale.
N. B.—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

VERY HANDSOME BLACK WOOLEN VELVET CLOAKS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

BLACK INDIA SILK CLOAKS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEORGE CAREY.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

ELEGANT DRAB WOOLEN VELVET CLOAKS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDOW lady, of the highest respectability, is desirous of engaging a well-furnished house in an eligible location, and would receive into her family two or three adult persons as boarders. A party having a suitable house, and wishing to be relieved of the cares and expenses of housekeeping, and to remain as boarders, will find the present opportunity a most advantageous one. The rent will be satisfactorily secured, and references of the highest character will be given and required. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 171 *Times* office.

BROADWAY STORE WANTED, FROM 1st February next between Worth and Grand sts., West side. Address LEO, *Times* Office, stating location and terms for a lease of from one to five years.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genessee Valley, 309 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY, A YOUNG widow, accustomed to good society, desires to obtain an engagement in a small family, living in the country, to instruct two or three pupils in the ordinary English branches and belles-lettres. Particular attention will be given to letter-writing, reading, and the art of conversation; unexceptionable references given and required. Address E. L. B. Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO has had experience in teaching, desires a reëngagement in a school or family; she is an excellent mathematician, and is fully qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and also in French, Spanish and drawing. Terms moderate; no objections to leaving the City; best of references given and required. Address D. H. I., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, in less than half a day's ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive two more pupils, boys or girls, if application is made immediately. Every satisfactory reference as to position, &c., by calling on Dr. WM. DALRYMPLE, No. 19 Bond-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per. year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO. 135 Madison.av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D. LL. D., President; Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals. Will commence its next term Nov. 25, 1861

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—A FRENCH and English family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st. The second term will begin Nov. 27. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD,
Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or school, by a young lady, (salary no consideration) accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter writer, newspaper contributor, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience; highest testimonials and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134, Albany, N. Y.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly educated and with several years' experience in teaching in best City families, has leisure for a few more pupils. Instruction in classics, modern languages, mathematics, &c. Boys fitted for college. The best of references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching, desires a situation either in a public or private school. Can conduct any department. Sufficient references as to character and ability. Address TEACHER, Box No. 113 Peekskill, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation, as assistant teacher in a first-class boarding-school, where her services would be considered adequate to her board. Address DELTA, Union-square Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WOULD LIKE TO meet with a Spanish lady who would be willing to give instruction in her own language in return for either English or music. Best of references given and required. Address TEACHER, Station D, Bible House.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

A BEAUTIFUL 6 3-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte at a sacrifice, made by Hallett & Davis, Boston, and fully warranted; rich full tone, richly furnished, with four round corners, full iron plate suspension bridge, &c., used a short time; price $150. Apply at the dwelling, No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—An object for cash, and boxed if required.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

MADAME M. JOHNSON GRAVER HAS resumed her instruction on the Piano. Address No. 122 Madison-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE MARBLE BUILDing No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., recently occupied by us.
GEO. C. & MONT. GIBBS.
Collection House, No. 200 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 121 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rent $700 per annum. Inquire of L. A. CURTIS, No. 113 West 36th-st., or No. 15 Park-place.

TO LET.—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS to let in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT THE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house, No. 32 East 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.; second floor rooms to persons desiring first-class accommodations.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL private family only, in 22d-st., first door west of Lexington-av., three-story, high basement, in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING AND FIVE ACRES of land, with considerable fruit, 30 miles from the City; easy of access by Hudson River and Harlem Railroads; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to Europe. Inquire, for a week, at No. 154 6th-av., in the store.

A NEAT, LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE, marbel mantels, &c., embracing nearly three acres of land, fruit and shade, one mile from dépôt, 15 from City Hall, Westchester County. For sale at a bargain.
SEYMOUR & WHITON, No. 132 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FRAME DWELLing house on Central Park, at 86th-st., near 5th-av., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.) For terms, &c., apply at the Property Clerk's office, on 5th-av., opposite 65th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A COUNtry seat or farm near New-York, a three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on East 50th-st., having all the modern improvements; or would exchange for merchandise. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN apples, packed expressly for the European market, for sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, or to M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, with unexceptionable City reference, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; can sew neatly, and understands doing up ladies' fine muslins. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or would make herself generally useful; has no objection to a respectable boarding-house; has three years of good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 354 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, 17 years of age, a situation to do light chamberwork and to attend to children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 333 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., front room, first floor over the coffin store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing, by a young woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation in a genteel private family to do chamberwork, or to take care of children and sew. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; best references. Call at No. 149 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 50 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and has no objection to take care of children; is willing and obliging, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at her present place, No. 203 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing; has eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a young woman, in a private family or respectable boarding-house; will assist in the washing, Best of City reference. Apply at 109 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and she is a good baker of bread; and also understands game, soups, jellies, and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address, No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; understands all sorts of soups and jellies, game and poultry, and is an excellent baker; would have no objection to go in a small family to do washing and ironing; has good reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 107 27th-st., near 7th-av., in the candy and variety store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing and ironing: best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 West 15th.st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant girl; she is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing; will go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS CAPAble cook, by a competent woman, in all kinds of cooking and is a good baker of pastry, or assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the plain washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 335 6th-av., corner 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT person, who has had much experience, wishes a situation as cook, in a private family. She thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3rd-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is capable and willing to assist in the washing of a small family; has the best of City reference. Call at or address, for 2 days, No. 339 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUYTION BY A respectable woman as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the very best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS COOK—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; WANTED, a situation by a young woman; City reference of 4 years. None but a lady need apply at No. 80 16th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a young girl, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 44 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A tidy, neat woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as first-class cook in the City or country; she understands meats, poultry, pastry, bones turkeys, all styles of jellies, French and American cooking; wages, $10; no objection to a genteel boarding-house. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as such in a private family; is thoroughly competent. Has had much experience, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable girl, a situation to do good plain cooking or general housework, either in the City or country; is a very excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Any lady desirous of procuring an industrious, smart and obliging servant, at moderate wages, will apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble person, a situation to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place, in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 14 Fourth-st., near Horatio.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., 3d floor.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation, by two genteel girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given; would like to get in one family. Call for two days at No. 117 East 34th-st.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Three respectable English girls wish situations, together or separate; one as good cook: understands all kinds of soups and jellies; also, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; and as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress. All have excellent City reference. Call at No. 33 5th-st., for 2 days, in the rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Houseworker.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., betweeen 3d and 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or no objection to do general housework in a small family. Best of City reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st., corner of 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in city or country; will be found a thorough cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; wages moderate to a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable Protestant woman; is an excellent plain cook; is a good baker, also a very good washer and ironer; can give the best City references. Call at 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference. Call for three days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is good bread and biscuit baker. Best City references. Can be seen at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., 2d-floor, front room, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED by a respectable young girl a situation to do general housework of a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; the best City reference. Call at No. 272 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT English Protestant woman wishes to engage in a widower's family, or would take charge of an invalid; is perfectly capable of taking entire charge of a family; has unexceptionable reference. Call at 609 Broadway, Room 7.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SOBER, HONEST, and industrious young woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good cook and baker of bread and pastry; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's shirts in style; has good reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 7.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAREFUL young woman, a situation as laundress, or will take a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; fully competent; does French fluting. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., 2d-floor, back room; good City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and crimping, and thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of good reference given. Inquire at shoe-store, No. 284 Bowery, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the neatest manner; also chamberwork and fine washing and ironing if required; best City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress wishes a situation; understands fine washing and ironing; also fluting and laundry work in all its branches; has the best of reference. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7, Charles Bookham in attendance.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNdress would like the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies; is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; is a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; willing to do general housework; is a good City reference. Apply at No. 196 27th-st., 2nd floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as laundress; can do clear starching or fluting; would do chamberwork; has good City references; would go to the country. Call at No. 10[illegible] 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as first-class laundress and chambermaid; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor front, between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen, for two days, at 181 East 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTable elderly English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or of growing children; is a good seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 279 6th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE EXPERIENCED Protestant woman wishes employment as monthly nurse or to wait on an invalid; best of City references. Call or address NURSE, for two days, No. 154 East 32d-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse and plain sewer; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days, at No. 328 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as competent nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; also, can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has no objection to assist in chamberwork if required; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ACtive and tidy girl wishes to engage as above; is a good nurse and fond of children; can do all kinds of plain sewing; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country; has excellent reference. Call, for two days, at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7; C. Bookham in attendance.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman, as wet nurse; has the best of reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 195 East 13th-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED BY A GENteel girl who learned the dressmaking, a situation as seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes; all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; will do the finishing after a dressmaker. Wages $3 a week or $8 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A competent seamstress and dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork and make herself otherwise useful; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to leave the City; wages, $7 per month. Address M. W., Union-square Post-office, for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and has City references from her last employer, with whom she has lived six years. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.; also a Protestant laundress is disengaged.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman as waitress in a private family; can give satisfactory City reference for neatness and capability. Call or address No. 49 University-place.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated character and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French language spoken.

FREE OF CHARGE, FREE OF CHARGE.—Servants, with first-class references, in every capacity, and at moderate wages, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish and American women, at wages to suit the times. Mrs. Floyd in attendance. Good places always ready for City or country.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who can produce the most satisfactory recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability; understands the City well; would make himself useful in any other capacity; wages from $10 to $12 per month for the Winter. Address G. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for this day only.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PLACE FOR my coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; my going to Europe being the only cause of his leaving me. Apply at the Brick Stable, corner of 23d-st., and Lexington-av., between 8 and 12 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him to know his business, is willing and obliging, and is a sober, steady, single man. Address M. R., No. 45 East 29th-st., or Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man; understands the care of horses, and is an excellent driver; can give the best of references. Address J. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, sober man; can produce good reference from his last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address JOHN, Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man as coachman and gardener, who understands thoroughly the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; understands the management of greenhouses and graperies; is willing to make himself generally useful; will be found very obliging; the best of references can be produced; is willing to go for reasonable wages. Address a note to J. S. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 15 Ann-st., in the basement.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man in a private family; is a good plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; is willing to make himself useful. No objection to City or country. Has the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man of long experience in gardening and farming, the laying-out of a new place, planting and improving; long and satisfactory reference as to character and abilities; would accept of any respectable place, such as porter, out-door clerk, &c. Address a note to D. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office; will be attended to for one week; or in care of Mr. Reid, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, a situation in a respectable family by a colored boy 18 years of age as general house servant, or attendant upon a physician; can be recommended by his present employer. Address Box No. 3,223 Post-office.

AS TRAVELING AGENT, &c.—A YOUNG gentleman, of good family and education, prepossessing in his manners and appearance, who is in delicate health, wishes to travel either as agent for some house, or as companion and secretary with some gentleman traveling in this country or Europe. The best of reference given. Address B. L. G., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, sober man, who understands his business in all its branches. Has the best of City reference from the best of families. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 900 Broadway, or at Rogers' book-store, corner Broadway and 12th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A COMPEtent book-keeper. A middle-aged person with family will be preferred, and ample testimonials as to qualifications and habits will be required. Address Box No. 1,915 New-York Post-office, with City references.

A VESTMAKER.—WANTED, A GOOD VESTmaker—one to instruct a lady in her house. Inquire at BRUSLE & SILLIMAN'S, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Bowery.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SECOND WAITER a man who can bring unexceptionable recommendations, as to character and capability, may apply at No. 61 University-place.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—25 MACHINists, 30 blacksmiths, 50 carpenters and 200 seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others for the United States Marine Artillery. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service: also, the advantage of prize money. Two complete outfits furnished each man free. Allotment tickets can be left for families of any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 436 Canal-st., corner of Watts-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the UNION BANK OF LONDON. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS. No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY. For the sale of 7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES Ready for delivery in sums to suit. Office of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York. C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON BUSINESS PAPER, Bought and sold at lowest rates, by P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York for [illegible] per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within [illegible] days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a [illegible] business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all [illegible] throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in [illegible] reliable medium.

[illegible], Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE, No. 32 Pine-st., Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1861.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 22, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

$15,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums of about $5,000. Being a non-resident's property, it will only be lent on first-class improved property in the City of New-York worth double the amount lent. No brokerage asked, and no broker need apply. Apply to E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, No. 80 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS, PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage, on good real estate in New-York or Brooklyn, or would purchase a good first mortgage. Address S. E., Box No. 109 *Times* Office. Principals only need apply.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS. Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSE WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WILL take for the Winter a gentle and good horse for his use, for light driving in the country. Satisfactory references will be given as regards use, care, &c. Address M. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF MORGAN MARES, 15 hands high, gentle in single or double harness; can trot in 3:30 to pole, and very stylish under the saddle. Can be seen at No. 258 Cherry-st., corner Rutgers-slip. Sold to close an estate.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, cheap for cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stable, 13th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE. Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WINES, CIGARS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., special and peremptory sale of first-class wines, brandies, ales, porter, sardines, cigars, &c., all of which are guaranteed genuine according to sample and description, being the balance of importations and selections of an old jobbing and importing house in the Southern trade. None of this stock has been offered by us at any sale since Oct. 3. It includes (pale and dark brandies) port, sherries, Madeira, rum, gin, &c., in cases, casks and demijohns; also, champagne, leading brands, do. dry, very fine; clarets, hocks, &c.; Scotch ale, London porter, sardines, &c. Also, the balance of a select invoice of 500 dozen original cases, bearing the label and brand of the London and Peninsular Wine Company, one of the oldest in London, shipped by them via Montreal, consisting of Don Pedro Madeira, royal golden, superior brown and extra pale sherries, superior old port, very rich old English wild cherry brandy, Martell's old imperial brandies, gin and rums, &c. Persons wishing a supply for private use can find nothing more reliable. Also, the balance of a few small lots from private stock, (remaining unclosed since Oct. 3,) consisting of a few dozen fine V. O. P. sherry, 1844 do. Madeira, brandy, Antigua rum, and a few very choice lots in magnums. Also, a lot of very fine London Dock pineapple rum. Also, a large and select importation of Havana cigars, remaining from sale of Oct. 3, part now in bond, consisting of 25,000 very fine Cabanas Brevas, 45,000 Flor del Dolce far niente Concha, 35,500 El Monumento do., 43,200 Figaro Londres, 46,700 El fol Concha, two cases El Dusignio Media Regalia, one do. Victoria do., and one village do. Cotton Plant Yarynelas. A very fine lot (21,300) Cuba cigars in fifth bundles; in paper, 4,700 fine Londres, full size, in 100 bundles without box, and over twenty other fine brands. Also, a lot of cigarette paper, Spanish ribbon, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF LADIES' MAGNIFICENT FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, a very large assortment of the very richest Furs, manufactured the present season of the finest skins by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,

All adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS, CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES. TALMAS.

Also an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES, Among which may be found rich and well trimmed ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF, VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR, WHITE POLAR BEAR, HUDSON BAY WOLF, Wolf Robes set in with Black Bear, Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public I would state that every article sold will be warranted by me to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And I further give every purchaser the privilege to return within three days after the sale any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

The goods will be on exhibition Monday morning, and the public are particularly requested to examine them.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst. at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st., Beg to call the attention of buyers to their sale of THIS DAY, Comprising invoices of Silks, Ribbons, Dress Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Jackets, Germantown Knit Goods, Wool Long and Square Shawls, Chenille Shawls and Scarfs, Ties, Gauntlets, Gloves, &c., for Army Use. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Coatings, Cloakings, in great variety. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Catalogues ready early.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

In consequence of Thursday, 28th inst., being holiday, we shall hold our next regular Weekly Auction Sale of BOOTS AND SHOES, On FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock.

Buyers are respectfully informed that this sale will be made up exclusively of Fresh first-class seasonable Goods, Including a large and attractive assortment of MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, Adapted to the best retail trade. Cavalry Boots at private sale.

ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

JOHN LLOYD will sell, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 25 and 26, at No. 194 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale furrier, consisting of real sable, mink, chinchella, mountain marten, river mink, fitch, kolinsky, &c., &c., &c. Also, a large lot of sleigh robes. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WASHINGTON-ST. PROPERTY

at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The valuable lot with brick houses on front and rear, No. 435 Washington-st., east side, between Vestrey and Desbrosses sts. Lot 24.10x80. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Map, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—MORRIS K. JESSUP, JOHN KENNEDY and GILEAD A. SMITH against SAMUEL GILMAN and CHARLES A. SECOR.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the 19th day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 30th of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE of elegant houshold furniture, Brussels carpets, library, and office furniture. TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest and most elegant stocks of fine furniture offered this season, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, parlor and library secretaries, book-cases, tables and chairs; elegant wardrobes, etegeres, amoire à glace, canterburys, music cabinets, fancy tables, book shelves, hall stands, racks and tables; buffets, encoigneurs, extension dining tables, centre-tables, work-tables, tea sets, toilet sets, vases, &c., to which the attention of buyers is respectfully called, as the sale is absolute. Catalogues at sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 253 East 10th-st., household furniture, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantle glasses, centre tables, rosewood etagere, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bolster and pillows, blankets, extension dining table, ingrain carpets, mirrors, crockery, glassware, basement and kitchen furniture, &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany rocking and other chairs, extension and other tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, washstands, chandeliers, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, hair and other mattresses, pier and other glasses, feather beds, blankets, stoves, comforters, bedding, druggets, vases, kitchenware, cutlery, &c. Also, a fine horse, wagon and harness.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and RUBBERS at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of men's, boys', and youths' thick and grain leather boots, to which we would invite the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

THE PENTZ ESTATE, THIS DAY.—THE great sale of lots on Bloomingdale Road and 9th and 10th avs., between 138th and 143d sts., will take place THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., a large and varied assortment of boots and shoes, in good order. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, No. 114 Broadway.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crown imperials, crocus, gladiolus, &c., in lots to suit. Warranted fresh imported and true to name.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

BACK TAXES IN WESTCHESTER.—THE undersigned will be at No. 276 Canal-st., on the 27th inst., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., to attend to the payment of back taxes on property now advertised for sale by the County Treasurer. All bills and receipts that have been ordered are ready. JOHN STEVENS.

A PORTRAIT OF CAPT. EDWARD VINCENT.—The relatives of Capt. Edward Vincent, Captain of the Light Guard, lately deceased, are very anxious to obtain the loan of his portrait, now in the possession of parties not known to them. If the owner of such portrait, or any person knowing where it is, will address a communication on the subject to ALEX. H. HAMILTON, No. 53 Exchange-place, he will confer a particular favor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage.... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage.... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Dec. 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 7, The United States Mail STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Jan. 4.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER....SATURDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, Dec. 14

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	Nov. 11	TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY	Dec. 10	TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862

Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana.... 60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—At No. 34½ Pine-st. O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, Price of Single Boxes.

No.		Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—QUACKERY SUPERSEDED AND NO HUMBUG.—Restoration is at hand; one trial only solicited to prove the efficiency of the system adopted, by which thousands have been cured, by timely application, of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Spasms, Ticdoloreux, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and Secret Disorders arising from excess or disappointment in marriage. A prescription will be forwarded to meet the exigencies of the times for $1 only, written in the English language, which can be made up by any chemist. Full particulars as to symptoms must be addressed to Dr. EMIL CASTOR, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always perfected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charges. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. Address LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.

MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.

jy2—1aw-6mTu.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. BACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances Broadway and in 13th-st. Performance to conclude before 11 o'clock. CONTINUED BURSTS of ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE AND LAUGHTER. VAST SUCCESS. EVERY NIGHT until further notice, of the NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, In three acts, with entirely new and magnificent scenery, costumes and appointments, to be called the MAGIC MARRIAGE, MAGIC MARRIAGE, MAGIC MARRIAGE.

The sensation tableaux of which are nightly repeated by demand, and a most unanimous call at the fall of the curtain.

The Chevalier Monte Celleni....Mr. Lester Wallack
Count Faletti {His friend, and Cousin to the Marchioness.} Mr. Reynolds
Signor Malfridi (Chief of the Secret Police)..Mr. C. Fisher
Foscolo {A Spy in the service of the Marchioness} Mr. Floyd
Barettri, Belmonte {Friends of the Chevalier}....Mr. Parkes, Mr. Parsloe
The Marchioness De Volterra....Mrs. Hoey
Zillah (the Sorceress)....Miss F. Morant
Ladies, Mademoiselles Grimber, Green and La Forest.

The Marchioness finishes the fairy tale.

SCAPEGOAT.

OLD EUSTACE....Mr. G. HOLLAND
CHARLES EUSTACE....Mr. FLOYD
IGNATIUS POLYGLOT....Mr. BLAKE
ROBIN....Mr. YOUNG
Master FREDERICK....Master REEVES
HARRIET....Miss VIOLA CROCKER
MOLLY MAGGS....Mrs. JOHN SEFTON

NOTICE—Doors open at 7; to begin at 7½ o'clock, and end before 11.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, Those delightful delineators of IRISH and YANKEE LIFE, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, offer three charming pieces, ALL HALLOW EVE, THE MAGIC JOKE, and BARNEY THE BARON.

BOWERY THEATRE.

STICKNEY'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS. HOLIDAY WEEK. FIFTH NIGHT OF HERR CLINE. TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, second appearance of THE BROTHERS MATTY.

Repetition of the GRAND NATIONAL ENTREE, with splendid cavalry evolutions.

HORSEMANSHIP—By Sebastian. Young Stickney and other distinguished riders.

The whole to conclude with the highly amusing pantomime of LITTLE BO-PEEP, OR, THE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE. Three performances on THANKSGIVING DAY.

MRS. MOZART'S

THIRD ANNUAL CONCERT, IN AID OF CHRIST'S CHURCH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, IRVING HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. MOZART, Soprano.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenore.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. CARL WELS, Pianist.
Mr. FRANK GUILDER, Pianist.
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
Master BERNARDO, Violinist.
(Pupil of Mr. MOLLENHAUER, 10 years of age.—His first appearance.) Mr. WM. DRESSLER, Director.

Tickets 50 cents each. Can be obtained at the principal Music Stores and at the door.

UNCEASING WONDERS.

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NINTH WEEK OF CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

The management, encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed during the past EIGHT WEEKS, have engaged for the season the elegant and spacious upper Saloon of Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Exhibition EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted) at 7¾ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Gallery 15 cents; children 13 cents.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,

MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON, THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA, will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
DOVER CLIFFS, by SHATER, SR.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.

In addition to more than one hundred other works of art. Admission, 10 cents.

The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

RECITATIONS OF ENTIRE PLAYS FROM MEMORY.—Mr. TASISTRO will give his second entertainment of the season, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at "Dodworth's Hall," Broadway, near 11th-st., on which occasion he will recite the tragedy of "Hamlet." To commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,

From the coast of Labrador, 15 feet long, has been obtained at great expense, and will be exhibited

AS LONG AS HE LIVES!
AS LONG AS HE LIVES!
AS LONG AS HE LIVES!
AS LONG AS HE LIVES!
AS LONG AS HE LIVES!
AS LONG AS HE LIVES!

And may be seen at all hours, day and evening, SWIMMING IN A LARGE TANK of pure ocean water, forced by a powerful steam-engine through a 6-inch iron pipe laid through Broadway and Fulton-st. to the Hudson River.

Thousands regretted not seeing those here last Summer before they died. Let such remember that they must come quick to see this one; and also remember that they will also see THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, OR RIVER HORSE, From the River Nile, in Egypt, an animal celebrated in ancient and modern, sacred and profane history, THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES.

ALSO, A SCHOOL OF SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, the finest ever seen together, purchased of Mr. J. H. Batty of Springfield, Mass., who has had them in a spring for seven years. Piscatorial sportsmen and amateurs will find them worthy their attention.

Also, the EDUCATED WHITE RATS and MICE, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, LIVING ELEPHANT TURTLE, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

The new and brilliant Drama, THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT! THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THE DOMESTIC DRAMA, HARVEST HOME, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents. GREAT PREPARATIONS are being made for THANKSGIVING DAY, (Thursday next,) the 28th inst., when the richest holiday attractions ever offered even at the Museum, will be presented, including among a great variety of other interesting features, SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES nearly every hour during the day and evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

SEVENTY-TWO NIGHTS. ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE. THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, Will be presented an ENTIRELY NEW VERSION OF THE GREAT UNION BURLESQUE, THE SEVEN SONS, With all its MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL SCENERY, BRILLIANT SCENIC EFFECTS, EXQUISITE MUSIC. And, in addition, A SERIES OF SPLENDID NEW UNION TABLEAUX, Comprising the SPIRIT OF JACKSON AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON, THE STAR OF UNION, THE BANNER IN THE SKY, THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, AN EPISODE OF VALLEY FORGE, THE DEATH OF THE REBEL SPY, NAILING UP THE FLAG, AN EPISODE OF THE REBELLION IN VIRGINIA, THE STRUGGLE OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH, APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON AND UNION.

Also, the two great scenes, THE PEERLESS POOL OF WATER LILLIES, AND ASCENT OF THE GUARDIAN SPIRITS OF THE LAKE, AND THE GREAT WATTEAU SCENE OF ARCADIAN NYMPHS reclining amidst their flocks by the MOUNTAIN TORRENT OF REAL WATER.

Doors open at half-past 6; commence at half-past 7. Dress Circle Seats may be secured [illegible] in advance.

NOTICE. A GRAND MATINEE OF THE SEVEN SONS ON THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1861.

Doors open at 1. Commence at 2. Children, 25 cents.

NOW OPEN

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, At the Galleries of the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st., near 5th-av. Admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents. The collection includes works by Cole, Durand, Doughty, Huntington, Casilear, Kensett, Church, Gray, Leutze, Gifford, Lang, Hubbard, Lambdin, Hicks and others.

BROOKLYN—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS, At the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Livingston-st., EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. THANKSGIVING DAY, A GRAND MATINEE.

PARLOR SKATING AT DISBROW'S Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 39th-st., day and evening. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., the Professor, Mr. J. HAINES, takes a benefit, when he will exhibit his unrivaled performance on skates. Admission, on that evening, 25 cents.

LECTURES.

REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN

Will deliver his celebrated lecture on SARGENT S. PRENTISS, "The Thunderer of the Southwest." In the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Henry-st. and 1st-place, Brooklyn, ON TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, At 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.,

Will deliver a Lecture In Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, At 8 o'clock. Subject: *The People.*

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Rushton's, Astor House; Wentworth's Bakery, No. 81 East Broadway; S. H. Johnston & Co., No. 150 Bowery, and at the door of the Church on the evening of the Lecture.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat. Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ELLES, STARR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ABBY C. ELLES, Per J. B. Bullock, Attorney.
DANIEL L. STARR,
WILLIAM WATERS.

Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1861.

THE FIRM OF E. BREDT & CO. IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. ERNST BREDT will continue the importing and commission business of the old firm, under the name of ERNST BREDT, at No. 51 Barclay-st. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by Mr. ERNST BREDT.

ERNST BREDT,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1861. FREDERICK BREDT.

Mr. FREDERICK BREDT has this day commenced business as importer and commission merchant, under the name of FREDERICK BREDT, at No. 12 Vesey-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1861. FREDERICK BREDT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WELLER & FARIS, at No. 142 Broadway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. Weller will continue the business at the same place.

W. HENRY WELLER,
HENRY L. FARIS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOSEPH FISHBOUGH and WILLIAM HICKS, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be conducted by WILLIAM HICKS, at the old stand, No. 3 Broadway, who has constantly on hand.

MR. L. W. MORSE HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1861.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $15 to $25, and warranted satisfactory. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist; Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Annual Address and Poem before the Association will be delivered at the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society (2d-av., corner of 11th-st.) on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th of November, at 8 o'clock. Oration—WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, A. M., Class of 1832. Poet—GEORGE L. FREEMAN, M. D., Class of 1849. All persons interested in the College are invited to attend. The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society at 7 o'clock, the same evening.

JAMES W. FOWLER, WILLIAM L. BOYD, CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, } Committee of Arrangements.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at [illegible] cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

Arrival at Boston of Commodore Wilkes, with Slidell and Mason.

Transfer of the Prisoners to Fort Warren.

A Great Boston Dinner to be Given to Com. Wilkes.

The Cruise of the San Jacinto and the Capture of the Ambassadors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

One topic of stir and talk in our quiet little city had been hardly disposed of on the departure of the *Constitution*, the big ship of Gen. BUTLER's expedition, than we were aroused to new excitement yesterday by a gun from the *San Jacinto*,—more welcome than that which greeted the *Trent* in Bahama Channel,—announcing her arrival in our harbor. The notables of the town were at once on the alert, especially the civic dignitaries; and hardly had the Commodore arrived at his hotel than a Committee of the City Council, commissioned for the purpose, waited on him to tender him a public dinner. Not BOOLE, in hard pursuit of Japanese Ambassadors, could have shown better speed. The celerity of the Committee surpassed even their constituents, some of whom take occasion to criticise,—our Boston being a town given to criticism;—and one report, by way of slanderous exaggeration, goes that a member of the Committee, by dint of speed, wind and bottom, got ahead of his fellows, and nailed the Commodore for a private dinner at his own house, even before the public one had been settled upon. This report, probably unfounded, reminds us of the hospitality which used to prevail in the bar-rooms of rising Western towns, where each acceptable new comer was made to take a private drink with each of the company, besides the "general drink all around."

The public dinner to the Commodore and his officers was fixed for to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 5 P. M. All the great men of Boston—and there *are* some of this sort here—will be present. It will go hard if this should not be really a memorable and worthy occasion.

With such a guest, and such an event, and such hosts, full of law and letters, the jurisprudence, as well as the dash of the Commodore's exploit, will be amply discussed and set forth to the full. POTHIER, WHEATON, Lord STOWELL, and the famous old codes of OLERON and WISBUY, will have after-dinner ventilation; and, in spite of the head-shakings of all the sandy-whiskered and gray-clad Englishmen among us, the seizure of the emissaries on the *Trent* will be dined and wined into justification.

My private opinion is that, if there was a respectable naval-captain's library on board of the *San Jacinto*, the Commodore himself, before the *Trent* heard his first iron-throated salutation, was as well and as freshly read up upon the law of the case as any, even the ablest, who have since contributed their views in the premises. These naval men, who, in all seas and ports round the world, have been beating their way to snowy hairs and flag-captaincies, generally come to know something, at least, of the salient points of international law.

What cannot fail to enhance the welcome of Commodore WILKES among our people, who are reputed to be devoted to literature, is, that he is no mean author himself. His excellent quartos upon the doings and seeings of the Exploring Expedition which he commanded, are among the best of the voluminous works which our Government has, in late years, so lavishly published.

The *San Jacinto* delivered her distinguished guests at Fort Warren, on her way up the harbor, yesterday, at 11½ o'clock A. M. She proceeded to the Navy Yard, where she cast anchor, and the Commodore and part of his officers reached the Revere House by comfortable dinner time. It will be allowed that this hotel, as well as that which so kindly opened its doors yesterday to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, are each, in their several ways, among the leading institutions of the country. There is this difference, however, between them, that at the latter, the guests are not required to pay their bills weekly, and only a person as eminent as Secretary SEWARD is permitted to call a carriage, and speed the parting guest.

THE TRANSFER TO FORT WARREN.

From the Boston Post of yesterday.

After a long and stormy passage from New-York, which port she left on Monday night last, the steam sloop-of-war *San Jacinto*, having on board the famous prisoners of war, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, has arrived in our harbor. We give below an extended account of the cruise of the ship, from the time that she left the Coast of Africa, in August last, and embracing a full description of the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL, until her arrival off Newport on Wednesday, the 20th inst. Many new facts are presented, and full statements are given of matters before unnoticed. On Friday forenoon the vessel put into Holmes' Hole, in consequence of the severity of the weather—it being the desire of Commodore WILKES to act with the utmost caution when engaged in a mission at the same time so delicate and important—and remained there until early on Saturday, when she sailed for Boston. At 5 P. M. she was reported as off Highland Light, and, in view of the severe storm which prevailed, made good progress from that time forth. She reached the Roads off Fort Warren, and came to anchor at 7½ A. M. yesterday.

Orders to put the steam-tug *May Queen* in readiness for immediate service were issued on Saturday evening, and yesterday morning the tug proceeded to the sloop-of war, and transferred the rebel Ministers, with their baggage, to Fort Warren, where Col. DIMMICK was waiting to receive them. The steamer *May Queen* left the city between 7 and 8 o'clock. Capt. McKIM, the United States Quartermaster, was the only person on board her, United States Marshal KEYES not being present from some cause unknown. Capt. McKIM went on board the *San Jacinto* about 10 o'clock, where he was introduced by Capt. WILKES to MASON and SLIDELL, and their two Secretaries, EUSTIS and McFARLAND. The compliments of the day were passed, and thereupon conversation of a general nature followed. It was agreed by all that the atmosphere was quite *chilly*. The distinguished party being ready, they were transferred, about 11 o'clock, to the *May Queen*, and were, under an escort commanded by Lieut. FAIRFAX, soon conveyed to the island. Upon their arrival within the fort, Col. DIMMICK was attending service, which is now regularly held on Sundays. He was informed of their arrival, and at once proceeded to his quarters, where they were in waiting. An introduction followed, Capt. McKIM on this occasion being master of ceremonies. The interview was somewhat formal, but the veteran Colonel was kind and courteous, though firm and dignified. They were assigned their apartments, which are as good as the Fort affords, and in about half an hour were occupying them. Their arrival, as may well be supposed, produced a sensation at the fort, alike among the prisoners and the garrison. The political prisoners in a special manner manifested most intense interest, and so far as they were allowed, flocked about the illustrious new comers. They were, however, permitted to have but little conversation.

Of the appearance of the prisoners we may say that SLIDELL is much dejected. He does not bear his fortunes with as brave a front as was expected. On the contrary, MASON is prodigal of airiness, and displays a dare-devil, don't-care-ativeness that is somewhat characteristic of the man. So far as outward appearance goes, he is still, in ring parlance, "game." The two "ministers" messed at the table of the Commodore, and, political topics being avoided, the relations between them have been exceedingly pleasant. Upon taking leave of the officers in the ward-room of the *San Jacinto*, yesterday morning, friendly sentiments were cordially offered, and as cordially returned. Col. DIMMICK is very strict in regard to visitors entering the fort, and hereafter his instructions are such that no boat, except the tug employed by the Government, will be permitted to touch at the wharf. There are only two persons who can give passes to those having business, which will be good, and mere curiosity visitors will be entirely excluded.

The passage from New-York has been exceedingly rough, and the *San Jacinto* has had her powers tested in the most severe manner. She, however, came through in perfect safety, bringing her precious Ambassadors without harm or molestation, other than such as the commotion of the elements would naturally produce. The sloop came up to the Navy-yard at about 1½ o'clock, and anchored off the wharf to which she will be hauled up to-day. One of her officers, (all of whom now go out of commission,) inform us that she will not require a vast deal of repair. Commodore WILKES, and a few of his officers, came at once to the city and took rooms at the Revere House, where, in a very short time they were waited upon by several of our leading citizens. Marshal MURRAY and Deputy Marshal SANDFORD, who were put on board at New-York, by order of Government, came up to the City in the *May Queen*, having completed their service—the true character of which, however, does not appear, as they took no part in the business of delivering up the rebels to Col. DIMMICK. Lieut. FAIRFAX, of Virginia, made the arrest, and he it was who introduced them to the confines of Fort Warren. Messrs. MURRAY and SANDFORD left for New-York last evening.

There are but few Southerners among the officers of the *San Jacinto*, and they, so far as known, are all loyal. No secession sentiments, except from the distinguished passengers whose attempt to visit Europe in an illegal way has caused all this commotion, have been heard.

As stated in our paper of Saturday, a Committee of the City Government—acting under suggestions from our ever-watchful Mayor—have been appointed to make arrangements for a proper reception of Commodore WILKES, in testimony of the high respect in which his bold and manly course in the arrest of two noted and quite dangerous rebels is here held. They held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, but were unable to come to any conclusions until they consulted the desires of the distinguished individual whom they, as representatives of the citizens of Boston, wished to honor. We also learn that a highly influential meeting of gentlemen was held at the Parker House a few nights since, to make arrangements for a public dinner in honor of the courageous commander of the *San Jacinto*. Last evening Commodore WILKES was waited upon at the Revere House by a Committee representing the latter body, among whom were Hon. GEORGE B. UPTON, JAMES LAWRENCE, Esq., and others, and the Committee of the City Government were in session for an hour and a half at the City Hall. The result, as we learn it, is as follows: At 2 o'clock to-day the Commodore will be received at the foot of Long wharf, whence he will be escorted to Faneuil Hall, where appropriate exercises will be held under the direction of the Mayor and the City Committee. It will be an occasion of great interest.

THE CRUISE OF THE SAN JACINTO.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

The *San Jacinto*, a first-class screw steam-sloop, mounting fifteen guns, lately attached to the United States African Squadron, under the command of Flag-officer WM. INMAN, left St. Paul de Loando on the 10th of August last, on her return to the United States, in the temporary command of Lieut. D. M. FAIRFAX, U. S. N., who was ordered to await at Fernando Po the arrival of Capt. CHARLES WILKES, U. S. N. On the 26th of August Capt. CHARLES WILKES took command of this ship, Lieut. FAIRFAX returning to his former position as executive officer. We left Fernando Po on the 20th August, cruising close to the shore for the purpose of ascertaining if any of the Confederate privateers had taken any prizes to that coast. Arrived at Monrovia, Liberia, on the 12th, and at St. Vincent, Cape Verds, on the 25th September. Seeing, by the papers, that several Confederate privateers had run the blockade, and taken several prizes in the West India Islands, Capt. WILKES determined to cruise about these islands, and to capture some of them before returning with the *San Jacinto* to New-York. We arrived at St. Thomas on the 10th of October, and found the *Powhatan* and *Iroquois* there. On the 11th, the British brig *Spartan* arrived in port; her master called on Capt. WILKES and informed him that on the 5th of October, while in latitude 9° 33′ N., and longitude 47° 25′ W., he was boarded by a steamer, evidently a war vessel in disguise, and after answering all questions, he could get no other information in return but that they were on a cruise. Capt. WILKES showed him a photograph of the *Sumter*, which he immediately recognized as the vessel by which he was boarded. Capt. WILKES then advised Com. PALMER, of the *Iroquois*, to cruise immediately after her, the *Iroquois* being the fastest steamer of the three, and to follow her as far as Rio even, if necessary, at the same time the *San Jacinto* cruised in the West Indies and Caribbean Sea to overhaul the *Sumter*, in the event of her returning there. The *Iroquois* left St. Thomas on the 13th, and we on the 14th of October, in company with the *Powhatan*. Since leaving St. Thomas, we cruised in the vicinity of the Windward Islands, and visited Port Royal and Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica, the Grand Cayman, Trinidad, Cienfugos, Key West, Lobos, Sagua la Grande and the Bahamas. Although for twenty months engaged in an active cruise for slavors on the West Coast of Africa, and much reduced in the number of her officers and crew, the *San Jacinto* has been for the last six weeks continuously cruising in search of the *Sumter*. On our arrival at Cienfuegos, we learned by the papers that the *Theodora* had run the blockade at Charleston and arrived at Havana, after landing the Confederate Commissioners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, with their Secretaries, Messrs. EUSTIS and McFARLAND, and the families of Mr. SLIDELL and Mr. EUSTIS at Cardenas, and that they would proceed over land to Havana. *As soon as Capt. Wilkes heard of it, he determined to pursue the Theodora and intercept her return to Charleston.* He took, therefore, sufficient coal to go on a short cruise, and left Cienfuegos on the 26th of October, arrived at Havana on the 28th, and learned that the *Theodora* had departed on her return to Charleston, after well received by the authorities of Havana, and being presented at the Tacon Theatre, by the ladies of the Secession States, with a splendid Confederate flag. Messrs. SLIDELL, MASON and suite were still at Havana, boarding at the Hotel Cubana, kept by Mrs. BREWER. One of our officers visited the hotel with some of his friends, and met Mr. MASON in the parlor. We learned from our Consul-General that the Confederate Commissioners were waited upon by H. B. M. Consul, Mr. CRAWFORD, in full dress, and officially introduced by him to Capt.-Gen. SERRANO, of Cuba. *When Capt. Wilkes heard of their intention to take passage in the British packet for Europe, he conceived the bold plan to intercept the British mail steamer, and in the event of these four persons being on board, to make them prisoners.* We filled up with coal in great haste, took in provisions, (as a part of our daily rations for the crew were exhausted,) and left Havana on the 2d inst. On the 4th, in the morning, a steam gunboat being in sight from the mast-head, we all were in hopes that it would prove to be the *Theodora*, and orders were given to beat to quarters. Scarcely four minutes elapsed, and the *San Jacinto* was ready to receive her foe; but we were doomed to disappointment—it turned out to be H. B. M. gunboat *Stag*, bound from Key West for Havana. We arrived the same day at Key West in search of the *Powhatan* or some other steamer to assist us in intercepting the British packet. There being another passage through the New Bahama Channels, Capt. WILKES' plan was, that a steamer should cruise there, while the *San Jacinto* was cruising in the Old Bahamas, so that the mail packet could not escape our vigilance; but the *Powhatan* having left for Key West the day before, and no steamer except the *Huntsville* (and she caulking) being in port, our captain, nothing daunted, fully resolved to undertake the boldly-conceived enterprise alone. On the morning of the 5th, we left Key West, and running to the north side of the Island of Cuba, touched at Sagua la Grande, for the purpose of telegraphing to our Consul General at Havana, Mr. SCHUFELT, to inform us of the time of the British mail steamer's departure from Havana, but received no information. From thence we steered for the Old Bahama Channel, about 20 miles from Havana, and about 10 from the lighthouse of Paredon del Grande. The channel contracts there to the width of 15 miles, and we could not very well miss the object of our search. There we laid off and on, during the night of the 7th, all our battery loaded, and the bulwarks around the pivot-gun on the forecastle removed. Capt. WILKES issued an order to Lieut. D. M. FAIRFAX, our executive officer, to have two boats ready manned and armed *to board the British packet as soon as she should be hove to under our guns, and in the event of Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Eustis and McFarland being on board of her, to make them prisoners, and send them immediately on board the San Jacinto*, and also to offer in his name to their families, his cabin, in the event they should determine to take a passage to the United States in the *San Jacinto*, assuring them that all the attention and comforts we could command would be placed at their service, and closed the order with the following remark: "I trust that all those under your command, in executing this important and delicate duty, will conduct themselves with all the delicacy and kindness which becomes our naval service." In accordance with this order, Lieut. FAIRFAX had the second and third cutters of the ship manned, armed, and kept in readiness, he having the command of the enterprise. In the second cutter were the following officers: Lieut. D. M. FAIRFAX, commanding; 2d Assistant Engineer, James Buchanan Houston; Boatswain, H. P. Grace, with an armed crew. In the third cutter: Lieut. JAMES A. GREER; 3d Assistant Engineer, George W. Hall; Paymaster's Clerk, R. G. Simpson; Master's Mate, Charles B. Dahlgren, with an armed crew, marines, and a party of machinists. In the morning of the 8th inst., the officers and crew of this ship were anxiously and impatiently looking out for the mail steamer. About 11:40 the look-out at the mast-head reported a smoke as from a steamer from the westward, and about 12 P. M. she was visible from the deck. We were all ready for her, beat to quarters, and as soon as she was within reach of our guns, every gun of our starboard battery was trained upon her. A shot from our pivot-gun was fired across her bow. She hoisted English colors, but showed no disposition to slacken her speed or heave to. We hoisted the "Star-Spangled Banner," and as soon as she was close upon us, fired a shell across her bow, which brought her to. Our Captain hailed her and said he would send a boat on board, and ordered Lieut. FAIRFAX to board her; he went in the second cutter; at the same time Lieut. GREER was already in the third cutter, to shove from the port side should his assistance be required. On coming alongside the packet, Lieut. FAIRFAX ordered the other officers to remain in the boat with the crew until force should become necessary, and went on board alone. *The Captain of the mail steamer refused to show his papers and passenger list*, knowing very well the object of our visit and the character and mission of the four gentleman above named. But Mr. MASON being recognized, a part of the armed crew was ordered from the boat and came on board. Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were then persuaded to come on board the *San Jacinto*, but declined, and said that they would only yield by force, *Mr. Slidell making the remark that "it would require considerable force to take him on board the San Jacinto."* Lieut. FAIRFAX then ordered Mr. HOUSTON to return to our ship and report that the Confederate Commissioners were on board the mail steamer and refused to come on board the *San Jacinto* by other means than force. Lieut. GREER then shoved off and went alongside the *Trent*, sent his armed crew and marines on board, and stationed them at both gangways, and then, after a "gentle application" of force, the four gentlemen were taken in the second cutter and conveyed on board of our ship, where they were received by Capt. WILKES at the gangway, and shown into his cabin, where they are at the present time. Two other boats were then sent on board to remove the luggage, and the ladies having declined the hospitalities offered them, at 3½ o'clock we parted company from the *Trent*. During the time our officers were on board the *Trent*, *the British passengers expressed their sympathies with the seceded States in the strongest possible manner, and our officers were much abused and threatened by the crowd; they were called pirates, robbers, and other opprobious epithets, expressing great satisfaction at our loss at Bull Run and Leesburgh.* Our Captain expressed much satisfaction at the gallant and efficient manner in which Lieut. FAIRFAX (a Virginian by birth,) and all the officers and crew under his command, displayed in the execution of this delicate and important duty, and called the particular attention of the Navy Department to it. After parting company with the *Trent*, we ran through the Sautaren Passage, cruised to the northward along the shores of Florida and South Carolina as far as Charleston, our gallant Captain, not satisfied with the important capture, fully determined to take part in the expedition against Port Royal, but, to the regret of "all hands" on board, we came too late. The *Susquehannah* and *Alabama* were off Charleston, and the *Florida* off Hatteras. After leaving Charleston Bay, we encountered strong head winds, and our coal being exhausted, we put into Hampton Roads the next day, took in coal, and after battling forty hours with a severe northwester, arrived at Sandy Hook about 7:30 P. M. on the 18th. On entering the Narrows, we were boarded by a steam-tug with Marshal MURRAY and Deputy-Marshal SANFORD on board. They delivered to Capt. WILKES dispatches from the Secretary of the Navy, GIDEON WELLES, and Secretary of State, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. As soon as Capt. WILKES read these dispatches, he turned the ship's head to Boston, where Marshal MURRAY was ordered to deliver the "illustrious prisoners" at Fort Warren.

The following is a list of the officers of the *San Jacinto*:

Captain, CHARLES WILKES; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, D. M. Fairfax; Lieutenants, R. R. Breese, James A. Greer, A. P. Cooke; Paymaster, L. I. Brown; Assistant Surgeon, James W. Herty; Chief Engineer, John Faran; First Assistant Engineers, Wm. C. Wheeler, M. Kellogg; Second Assistant Engineer, James Buchanan Houston. Third Assistant Engineers, John Roop, George W. Hall, Benjamin Kavanaugh; Captain's Clerk, E. Mellach; Paymaster's Clerk, R. G. Simpson; Master's Mates, E. A. Noe, Charles B. Dahlgren; Boastwain, H. P. Grace; Gunner, J. B. Boorom; Carpenter, Wm. F. Laighton; Sailmaker, George B. Boevum.

THE CAPTIVE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

THEIR JOURNEY TO FORT WARREN—HOW THEY DEPORTED THEMSELVES.

United States Marshal MURRAY, who boarded the *San Jacinto* as she was coming into this port, with dispatches from Washington directing her to proceed to Boston harbor, and deposit the prisoners SLIDELL and MASON in Fort Warren, and who accompanied the captives on the voyage, returned yesterday morning and reports the following incidents of the voyage:

The passage occupied five days, including one day's stoppage at Newport, where she put in for coal, and was exceedingly rough and unpleasant. The rebel Commissioners remained in the cabin nearly all the time, although they were allowed the freedom of the vessel. MASON came out on deck three or four times during the trip, but SLIDELL did not make his appearance outside the cabin. The Marshal was introduced to the prisoners on first going aboard, but held no conversation with them during the trip. The prisoners were not at all talkative with any one except themselves and their Secretaries, EUSTACE and McFARLANE, and the only amusement they seemed to have was an occasional game of backgammon. When they were first taken on board, after their capture from the British steamer, Capt. WILKES told them that he should endeavor to make them as comfortable as his means would permit, but he wished it distinctly understood that they were on a United States Government vessel, and there must be no political talk on board. They messed with Capt. WILKES during the trip, and were made as comfortable as the boisterous voyage would permit. They arrived off Fort Warren early Sunday morning last, and at 9 o'clock, the Marshal and Capt. WILKES left the ship and went to the Fort to make arrangements with the commandant, Col. DIMMICK, for the reception of the prisoners. Everything being prepared, the debarkation took place at 11 o'clock. MASON first came out of the cabin, dressed in Virginia homespun, and as he walked up to the gangway, on either side of which stood Capt. WILKES and Marshal MURRAY, he is represented as the most forlorn picture of chopfallen chivalry ever witnessed. The look of mingled fear and despair depicted upon his countenance, the flopping of his under jaw, which the Marshal likens to the movement of a pump-handle, and the utter want of heart and manliness with which he bore his situation—so different from the supercilious, defiant and domineering airs which he used to assume in the United States Senate—were calculated to inspire only derision and contempt in the minds of the spectators. After him came SLIDELL, with a somewhat less timid air, but still his knees every now and then betraying by their shaky motions the trepidation which their owner strove to conceal. Their secretaries, EUSTACE and McFARLANE, brought up the rear and showed far more pluck than their employers—being aware, probably, that their comparative insignificance would tell in their favor when the day of reckoning came. On leaving the vessel the party bowed to Capt. WILKES, who remained behind, and embarking on board a steamtug which was sent from the fort for the purpose, were conveyed with their luggage to the dock leading to the fort, which is about a quarter of a mile in length. After landing upon the dock, they were escorted to Fort Warren in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION

Marshal Murray and Ambassador Slidell.
Lieut. Fairfax and Ambassador Mason.

Secretary Eustace.	Deputy Marshal Sampson.	Secretary McFarlane.

Officers from the Fort.
Police from the Fort.
in charge of the following "traps" belonging to the Commissioners, which were conveyed in two carts:
Six or eight trunks, six valises, several cases of brandies, wines and liquors, a dozen or more boxes of cigars, two casks (pints and quarts) of bottled Scotch ale.

On arriving at the Fort, they were introduced to Col. DIMMICK, who said: "Gentlemen, I am most happy to receive you in Fort Warren." The Marshal here informed the prisoners that he would be under the necessity of searching their baggage, and requested them to hand over their keys. They complied, and a thorough search was made, but no papers or dispatches of any kind were found. The Marshal then returned the keys, and the prisoners were shown to their quarters.

The probability is that all their official papers were deposited in the mail-bag of the *Trent*, or they might have been transferred to the ladies who accompanied them, as there was ample time for that purpose before they were taken from the *Trent*.

When the news of the capture of the Commissioners first reached here, it was accompanied by a report that Capt. WILKES had expressed a doubt of the legality of his action, and said that he expected to be cashiered. This is a mistake. He understood well what he was about, and had informed himself as far as he was able on International law before the capture. While in Havana he procured the best authorities on the question he could find, and these, in addition to the works on International law which he previously had on board, confirmed him in the conviction that he would be thoroughly justified in the seizure. It was his original intention to seize the vessel as well as SLIDELL and MASON; but finding a large number of passengers on board, who would be greatly discommoded by such a procedure, he finally concluded to let her continue her journey. After capturing his prisoners, he steered the *San Jacinto* towards Port Royal, in hopes that he would be in time to take a hand in the fight at that place, but he was a little too late.

THE RECEPTION OF COMMODORE WILKES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 25.

Notwithstanding the severity of the storm, the welcome to Commodore WILKES was numerously attended, and very enthusiastic.

GEORGE B. UPTON, and others of the Committee of Reception, met the Commodore, Lieut. COOK and Assistant Engineer HOUSTON on Long Wharf, and conveyed them in carriages to Fanueil Hall, which was densely crowded by citizens, including many ladies in the gallery.

Mayor WIGHTMAN, in behalf of the City of Boston, made a brief address of welcome, as follows:

ADDRESS OF MAYOR WIGHTMAN.

Capt. WILKES: In behalf of the City Council I welcome you to the City of Boston, and, as the official representative of the citizens, I bid you a cordial welcome to this, their cherished Temple of Liberty. Here, in the presence of these departed heroes, whose deeds you so nobly emulated, we tender to you the homage of our respect. We honor you as an eminent, scientific navigator and explorer, as a gallant and meritorious officer of our navy, and for the sagacity, judgment, decision and firmness which characterized your recent brilliant achievement, the effect of which, upon the present rebellion, may prove not less important than the glorious naval victories on the Southern coast. Accept then, Sir, this heartfelt tribute to your merits, and to that branch of the public service which is now so nobly and successfully vindicating the integrity of our Government and the majesty of our Constitution. With this brief expression of our feelings, I again welcome you to the homes and the hearts of our citizens.

After the applause had subsided, Capt. WILKES, in full uniform, came forward and responded in the following language:

CAPT. WILKES' REPLY.

MR. MAYOR AND FRIENDS:—I am deeply sensible of the great kindness which has been shown me. I depended upon my own judgment in doing what you all have flattered me, is correct, and I am exceedingly gratified with the manifestations of approval I have met, and which have been, I may say, a spontaneous outburst from all parts of our country. I have only to say that we did our duty to the Union, and are prepared to do it again. [Immense cheering.]

Calls were then made for Lieut. FAIRFAX and others. The former being absent, Lieut. COOK was introduced, and bowed his thanks.

This closed the formal reception, after which several thousand citizens were introduced to the honored guests of the occasion.

A Committee of leading citizens have tendered Capt. WILKES and officers of the *San Jacinto* a complimentary dinner at the Revere House, to-morrow evening, at which it is expected that Mr. EVERETT and Mr. WINTHROP, and other distinguished gentlemen will be present.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Attack upon the Rebel Camps on James River.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE *via* BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

An intelligent deserter from the Tenth Georgia Regiment reached Newport News on the morning of Friday last, and was taken to headquarters at Fortress Monroe, where upon being interrogated, he made known the location of a number of important rebel camps on the right bank of the James River.

Acting on this information, an expedition, consisting of two gunboats, was prepared on Friday, in readiness to proceed at nightfall to the junction of the James and Warwick Rivers, about five and one-half miles above Newport News. The *Cambridge* led the way and steamed without interruption until reaching the point designated, where the white tents of the enemy could be plainly discerned on a low wooded triangular piece of land. This was near midnight.

Almost before the rebel pickets could give the alarm, the gunboats were in position, and had opened fire upon the camps, the guns following each other in rapid succession.

No effectual resistance was made by the enemy, and the discharges were continued for more than an hour, at which time the camps appeared nearly deserted. The darkness of the night and the want of sufficient men prevented a landing being effected. Indeed, this was not the object of the expedition, the sole aim being to destroy the camps by an efficient cannonade, and this was successfully accomplished. It is believed that the loss of life on the part of the rebels was heavy, owing to the suddenness of the attack and their comparatively defenceless state.

After the exploit the gunboat returned to Newport News, and anchored in the stream, the result being communicated to Gen. WOOL and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH. The cannonade was distinctly heard at Fortress Monroe during the night, and created much inquiry among those who were uninformed as to the expedition, it being generally supposed from the sound that some of the rebel batteries on York River had been attacked by a heavy Union force.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States Paymaster, Col. STEWART, went to Governor's Island on Saturday last to pay the recruits for the two months ending the 31st of October. The regulation, to which we referred a few days ago, that one half of the pay of recruits is to be retained until they are assigned to a regiment, was carried out, and, in consequence, many of the men refused to receive their pay, doubtless in the expectation that their refusal will lead to the canceling of the obnoxious regulation, which is not a new one, although it has not been in force during the last few years.

The United States gunboat *Chippewa* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, last evening, to be armed and put into commission. Lieut. BRYSON was appointed to the command of the *Chippewa* nearly two months ago.

The purchased bark *Arthur* also arrived at the Yard to receive her armament and be commissioned.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* left the Yard yesterday morning, but in consequence of a hawser getting foul of her wheel, she was detained some time in the East River. When it is clear, she will proceed to Philadelphia. That portion of the *Powhatan's* crew which has gone to work her round to Philadelphia, will receive their discharges and be paid off there. The remainder have been sent ashore here without money, as we reported yesterday. They again made application to the Purser of the *North Carolina*, and received the usual answer that their accounts were not sent on yet.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* arrived at the Navy-yard, and was attached to the buoy. The steamer *Rhode Island* and the ship *Nightingale*, having been supplied with the most of their stores, &c., will soon be ready for sea again. The purchased steamer *Mercedita* has taken the berth vacated by the *Powhatan*.

MORE TROOPS FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF DETACHMENTS OF THE FOURTH AND NINTH INFANTRY AND FIRST CAVALRY—ARREST AND RELEASE OF ADJUTANT SCOTT.

Yesterday morning the steamer *North Star*, which arrived at this port from California, had on board two companies of the First United States Cavalry, six companies of the Fourth, and one company of the Ninth Regiment of United States Infantry—in all about 500 men. For some time past the infantry companies have been quartered at San Bernardino, and the cavalry companies at Los Angelos. The following is a list of the officers:

Fourth Regiment.—Lieutenant-Colonel, R. C. BUCHANAN; Major, Wm. Scott Statchum; Adjutant, Robert N. Scott; Surgeon, Charles McCormick; Assistant Surgeons, J. Letterman and P. Cullum. Company H—Capt. Henry D. Wallace, Company K—Capt. D. A. Russell. Company F—Lieut. (Adjutant,) Robert N. Scott. Company D—Lieut. W. T. Gentry. Company G—Lieut. T. E. Turner. Company A—Lieut. C. H. Carlton.

Ninth Regiment.—Company E—Lieut. JOHN W. GREY, of the Eleventh Regiment, temporarily in command.

First Cavalry.—Company K—Capt. Davis. Company B—Capt. Davidson.

Upon information of a passenger upon the *North Star*, Adjutant ROBERT N. SCOTT, of the Fourth Regiment was arrested, upon landing, for using treasonable and seditious language on the voyage. Adjutant SCOTT was immediately conveyed to headquarters.

Upon hearing of his arrest, Lieut.-Col. BUCHANAN expressed much surprise, as he always considered Adjutant SCOTT a loyal and efficient officer, and offered to be responsible for the prisoner to the proper authorities if Mr. KENNEDY would release him. This the Superintendent declined to do. None of Adjutant SCOTT's brother officers, on being applied to for information, had ever heard him express anything but the most patriotic and Union-loving sentiments. Finally, upon examination, it was found that a mistake had occurred somewhere, and that there was not the slightest ground upon which to hold Adjutant SCOTT a prisoner, so he was discharged upon parole.

Sergeant MULLEN, Co. K, First Cavalry, took ill of typhoid fever shortly after leaving San Francisco, and died. He was buried with military honors, in the Steamship Company's burial-ground at Panama. A small slab was erected at the head of the grave.

The men on landing were marched to the Park Barracks, where they will remain until further orders from Washington.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

THE FAILURE OF THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE THE MAINE REGIMENT ON BOARD—THE VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER PARTY—SOME OF GEN. BUTLER'S OFFICERS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

The telegraph, as well as your correspondent, has advised you that the great steamer, the *Constitution*, did *not* take on board at Portland the regiment they were sent thither to fetch. We heard of her charter at $3,000 per day, which is deemed not unreasonable, seeing that it was coupled with the statement that she would transport with ease 3,000 men and their stores. She steamed outward with less than two thousand men on board. On her arrival at Portland, Major. STRONG, chief of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, was served with a written protest from the Captain, to the effect that he declined to take on any more troops. So Col. SHEPLEY's fine regiment was compelled to see her start for the South without them. What made it awkward for these soldiers was that, as the steamer had expressly come for them, they had taken a long and affectionate leave of their friends who remained behind. By those whose condition permitted the luxury, sweethearts and wives had been kissed with a sweet long kiss, while those who knew not these tender ties, had taken a parting "smile" with sympathizing friends. The Captain's refusal to take them turned them back on their friends just parted with, to take another kiss or another drink, as their several wonts might lead them.

It may be reckoned doubtful if the owners of the *Constitution*, under the circumstances, get paid to the full, their three thousand *per diem*. PAUL R. GEORGE, who is the transportation-master of the expedition, is reported an honest as well as able man, and it will, I suppose, be his place to see that the new steamer be dealt with in other fashion than on the principle of getting the most pay and doing the least work.

Major STRONG, who is at the head of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, was transferred to him from Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff. The Major is of the ordnance corps of the army, and was for a time after his graduation, one of the instructors at the West Point Academy. He is an officer of energy and culture. Gen. BUTLER's chief of artillery, is Capt. KENSEL, also of the regular army. He is spoken of in the highest terms. Col. BUTLER, brother of the General, went on the *Constitution*, as its general Quartermaster, while Maj. STRONG remains behind, engaged in getting off the further troops and transports of the expedition. Gen. BUTLER has not returned as yet from Washington and Fort Monroe.

THE REBEL STEAMER NASHVILLE.

THE CRAFT PREPARING FOR A TRIP TO EUROPE.

The British schooner *Empire*, which has just arrived at this port, having left Bermuda on Nov. 3, reports that on that day the Confederate steamer *Nashville* was at St. George taking in coal, preparatory to *sailing* for England.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Monday, Nov. 25.

Col. JOHN W. GEARY, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, has been appointed one of the Board of Examiners, to examine the Volunteer officers in Gen. BANKS' Division.

Brig.-Gen. C. S. HAMILTON is President of the Board. They convene at the headquarters of the army immediately.

AID FOR THE UNION FAMILIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The schooner *E. Sheddon*, Capt. WHITE, now lying at the foot of Beekman-street, East River, will sail for Hatteras Inlet in a few days. She will commence immediately to take in a full cargo of provisions for the Union men in North Carolina. These provisions are furnished by private donations. CHAS. H. MARSHALL and other influential citizens contributed a liberal share. The *E. Sheddon* is about 200 tons register, and will carry a freight of nearly 250 tons.

CONTRACTS FOR ARMY CLOTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 25.

The Government contract for 450,000 yards of sky blue army cloth has been awarded at $1 02½, 300,000 yards double-width at $2, and 100,000 yards dark blue do. at $2 70 per yard, to Messrs. BULLOCK & Co., of this city.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. MULLIGAN.

TOLEDO, O., Monday, Nov. 25.

Col. MULLIGAN arrived here this evening. He had a large and enthusiastic reception by the City authorities and citizens.

LOCAL MILITARY MOMEMENTS.

EXHIBITION OF A NEW ARMY BRIDGE FOR BURNSIDE'S DIVISION.

To-day, at 12 M., will be exhibited in the Park Barracks, a section of a new army bridge, which is in course of construction for Gen. BURNSIDE's Division. If the full-sized bridge comes up to the relative strength and portability of the model which we have seen, it will prove a great acquisition to an army intending to occupy the enemy's country. Military engineers should, by all means, examine this superstructure, which is a new application of the tension truss.

THE REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The ranks of the Heavy Artillery Regiment, Col. DOUBLEDAY commanding, are filling up very rapidly. The fact that the regiment is designed for forts in and around Washington is a great inducement for those wishing to serve their country. Lieuts. HENRY J. KOPPER and G. A. SEIXAS are recruiting for the unfilled companies of the regiment in the northern counties of this State.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

The office of this Society has been removed to No. 814 Broadway. The office for the registration of nurses will remain in the Cooper Union.

CELEBRATION OF EVACUATION DAY.

Firing of the National Salute—Parade of Troops.

Yesterday was the seventy-eighth anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British troops. It was celebrated by the various militia regiments' still remaining in the City, parading. At noon the Veterans of '76, forty in number, commanded by Capt. RAYNOR, assembled at the Battery and fired a national salute in honor of the day.

The Military display, notwithstanding the absence of the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, Second, and a number of the old members of the Fifty-fifth at the seat of war, was much more brilliant than was expected. Punctually at the time mentioned, Gen. SANDFORD appeared upon the ground. The Division was formed in Fourteenth-street, the right resting on Broadway. The customary review was not gone through with, and shortly after 11 o'clock the parade commenced. First came a platoon of men under command of Capt. SPEIGHT and HELME, who cleared the ground. Then

Gen. SANDFORD and Staff.
Gen. SPICER, commanding First Brigade, and Staff.
Seventy-first Regiment, Col. MARTIN, with engineer and drum corps, and band, numbering 450 men. This regiment was at Bull Run, and suffered severely.
First Cavalry, Major HOLT, 70 men.
Third Artillery, Col. POSTLEY, 300 men.
Fourth Artillery, Lieut.-Col. TELLER, 210 men. This regiment was not mounted.
Fifth Regiment, Col. BURGER, 200 men.
Twenty-five carbineers, commanded by Capt. OTTO, acting as escort to Gen. HALL.
Gen. HALL and Staff, commanding Third Brigade.
Seventh Regiment, Col. LEFFERTS, 800 men.
Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. ROOME, 800 men. This is a new organization, and the men paraded yesterday for the first time; their appearance was very creditable.
Eighth Regiment, Col. WATERBURY, 350 men. This regiment was engaged at the battle of Bull Run, and greatly distinguished itself.
Two companies Fifty-fifth Regiment, Capt. GOULET, 40 men.
Gen. EWEN and Staff, commanding Fourth Brigade.
Eleventh Regiment, Col. MAIDHOFF, 350 men.
Twenty-second Regiment, Col. MONROE, 250 men.

This was the first formal street-parade of this corps. It was organized at the commencement of the war, under the patronage of the banking and insurance interests. It is a body therefore of well-to-do members, owns its arms, which are short Enfield rifles, with sword-bayonets, and is otherwise admirably equipped. Col. MONROE was for many years an officer of the regular army, distinguished himself in Mexico, and possesses the essentials of a first-rate commander. The band is a marked feature of the corps. Its leader is HELMSMULLER, well known to Newport *habitués*.

Passing down Broadway, the soldiers marched through the east gate of the Park; passed in review before the Mayor, filed out of the west gate, and returned to their respective armories.

The City Hall, public buildings, hotels, and the principal stores in the City were gaily decorated with flags, as was also the shipping lying at the various piers and in the harbor.

The Turf.

TROTTING EXTRAORDINARY.

At the Union Course on Friday, a match took place between b. m. *Belle*, of Portland, J. H. FARREN, and b. g. *George Codley*, H. B. QUICK, for $500, mile heats, best three in five in harness. *Belle* was the favorite $100 to $50 at starting. She won in three straight heats. Time, 2:30, 2:31¼, 2:33.

On Tuesday last the owner of the celebrated team *Lady Palmer* and *Flatbush* mare drove them to a road wagon over the Centreville Course. The fastest time on record was made; the track was heavy, and two miles was trotted in the wonderful time of 5:5½; the second mile was trotted in 2:29½.

Previous to this, the fastest time ever made was when *Flora Temple* beat *Sontag* in a two mile heat to wagons in 5:7. *Lady Suffolk* and *Rifle* trotted in double harness to a skeleton wagon over the Hunting Park Course two miles in 5:19, and in 1841, or 42 *Ripton* beat *Lady Sufforlk* a two mile heat in harness in 5:7; this at the time was considered a most wonderful feat.

[Advertisement.]

WILL ENGLAND FIGHT?—Not if she knows herself and her best interests, especially for traitors. Send her a few thousand bales of Beaufort Sea Island cotton, and present PALMERSTON and Prince ALBERT each with one of KNOX's latest styles of gentlemen's hats—surpassing any production of Paris or London, being perfection as to set, finish, and becoming elegance, (sold northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-street,)—and the British lion will growl a bit and then go to sleep again.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 25—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—Miss Grieve, Capt. Stetson, James McPherson, O. Moore, and 14 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 59 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon rises... 12 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 07 | Gov. Island. 2 56 | Hell Gate.... 4 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 25.

Cleared.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Barks Ballerat, (Br.,) Wurkell, Cork and a market, Holmboe & Co.; Bride of the Sea, Pettigrew, Zaza, Yznaga, del Valle.
Brig Wm. Wilson, Grant, Ciudad Bolivar, Harbeck & Co.
Schooners Whistler, Presley, Taunton, master; Emma Mayo, Mayo, Boston; D. R. De Wolff, Fitzpatrick, Bermuda, D. R. De Wolff.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall Nov. 16, with mails, passengers and treasure to D. B. Allen. 24th inst. off the Capes of Delaware, passed a U. S. gunboat, bound S. 24th, at 3 P. M., 15 miles N. of Absecom lighthouse, exchanged signals with clipper ship Crescent City, bound N.

Steamship United Kingdom, Craig, Glasgow Nov. 9, via Portland 22d, with mdse. and 14 steerage passengers to Francis McDonald & Son. Nov. 17, lat. 49 44, lon. 49, passed Br. ship Aramingo, from St. John, N. B., for Glasgow.

U. S. steam gunboat E. D. Hale, Commander W. J. Foster, Washington, D. C. Left Indian Head on the 23d. Comes to this port for some alterations in guns, &c.

U. S. steam transport George Peabody, Commander Travis, from Fort Pickens, in ballast and passengers.

U. S. steam transport Octorra, McLaugin, Locust Point, in ballast, to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

H. B. M. gunboat Nimble, D'Arcy, commander, Halifax 5 ds. Has a crew of 60 men, and mounts 5 guns.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marena, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Creole, Pierce, Havre 44 ds., in ballast, to W. T. Frost. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Ship Georges, (of Thomaston,) Slater, Antwerp, and 46 ds. from the Downs, in ballast, to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London 30 ds., with mdse. and 36 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Antwerp and Flushing Oct. 13, in ballast, to D. C. Murray. Experienced heavy westerly gales and rough weather on the passage. Aug. 3, on the passage from Antwerp to Petrea, Sweden, Wm. Davison, seaman, of New-York, fell from the maintopgallant-yard overboard, and was lost.

Bark Yumuri, Anderson, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Stevens Bros. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly winds.

Bark Theoda, Carver, Galway 28 ds., in ballast, to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 13 ds. from Sable Island, with heavy W. and N. W. gales; sprung foremast.

Bark Margaret, (Br.,) Finley, Londonderry 38 ds., in ballast, to Jackson & Neill.

Brig Abendroth, (Hambg.,) Pfifer, Rio Janeiro 66 ds., with coffee to order. Oct. 12, lat. 4 9 N., lon. 37 30, spoke Brazilian ship Oliveira, from Rio Janeiro for Lisbon, with loss of topmasts, 60 ds. out; would make a port to repair; supplied her with provisions. Oct. 21, saw an Am. bark bound S., showing a white flag with letter H. in it. Oct. 22, lat. 16, lon. 46 50, saw brig Martha, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound W.

Bark Pathfinder, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) Crerar, Liverpool Sept. 12, via Arichat 21 ds., in ballast, to Arthur Leary.

Brig Hope, (Br., of St. Vincent,) Moore, St. Vincent 27 ds., with sugar to Middleton & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Isabella, (Br., of Blythe,) Wilkie, Queenstown 33 ds., in ballast, to Rodocanachi & Co.

Brig Capella, (of Providence,) Ace, St. John, P. R., Nov. 3 with sugar, &c., to J. V. Onativia.

Brig Ellen, (Br., of London,) Little, Liverpool 50 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Sarah Beals, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Key West 18 ds., in ballast, to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Blue Nose, (Br.,) Journeay, Ayre, Scotland, Oct. 17, with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. E. Lamerer, (of Newburyport,) Bayley, Mayaguez, P. R., with sugar to S. W. Lewis. Nov. 17, lat. 36 40, lon. 74, saw Br. brig Agnes, of Halifax, lying to, with signal of distress flying; bore down to her, but it blowing a gale, could not speak her; lay by her until next morning, when the gale abating, spoke her, but could not get a reply, and from her having taken in her signal of distress, and the gale going down, supposed she did not need our attendance any longer.

WIND—During the day, from W. to N. W.

Below.

Ship Ann E. Thompson, from Halifax.
Ship Jupiter.—(Both by pilot boat C. H. Marshall.)
Ship Ellen Stewart, and anchored on the Bar for orders.
Ship Zembesi, Thomas, Antwerp Oct. 25.
Ship Crescent City, (of Bath.)
Bark Thomas Kilham, 36 ds. from Dublin, was spoken 24th inst., at 10 A. M., 25 miles S. E. from the Highlands, and ordered to Philadelphia.
Bark H. L. Rutgers.

Sailed.

Nov. 24—Ships Monarch of the Sea, Liverpool; Weston Merritt, do.; Revenue, do.; Anomia, (Brem.,) Glasgow; Valentine, London; George, (Brem.,) Genoa. Barks Wildfire, Gibraltar; Elizabeth, (Br.,) Liverpool. Schr. Emma Anderson, (Br.,) Halifax.
Nov. 25—U. S. steam sloop-of-war Powhatan.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 25—Arr. ships Gibraltar, Cronstadt; Milton, Liverpool; Crown Point, New-York; barks America, Constantinople; G. W. Hall, Matanzas; brigs Peacock, do.; Mansoni, Cardenas; schrs. Austin and Sarah Burton, Port-au-Prince.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Elvira, arrived 23d from Lingan, reports having experienced heavy N. W. to S. E. gales, during which stove bulwarks, boat, lost and split sails, &c. No date, lat. 38, lon. 65 39, spoke brig Billow, of Salem, from Pictou for New-York.

Marine News From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16—Arr. steamer St. Louis, Panama; ship Visurgis, Liverpool.
Sailed—David Crockett, New-York, carrying wool and hides, copper, oil and 5,000 gallons turpentine; ship Lotus, Hong Kong, carrying $95,000 in treasure; brig Kaffir Chief, Hong Kong, with $65,000 in treasure; ship Geo. Peabody, Cook, carrying 40,000 sacks of wheat.

Spoken, &c.

George Byron—schr., of Boston, from St. John, P. R., for Philadelphia.
Nov. 24, Sandy Hook bearing N. N. W. 47 miles, spoke ship Oliver Moses, Capt. Otis, from Liverpool Oct. 20, for New-York, and ordered her to Philadelphia.—(By pilot boat Washington, No. 4.)
24th, 3 P. M., 46 miles S. E. of the Highlands, U. S. bark Theresa, 32 hours from Hampton Roads, bound to Boston.—(By pilot boat C. H. Marshall.)

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 15—Arr. Am. bark Magdalena, New-York; 11th, Am. steamship North Star, do.; 9th, Am. bark Citizen, do.
Sailed—Nov. 12, Am. brig E. Drummond, New-York; 7th, Am. bark Ellen Morrison, of New-York, for Minititlan, Mexico.
At Mayaguez, P. R., no date, brig Nuevitas, Wright, for New-Haven Nov. 5; schr. Gen. Armstrong, for do. do., ldg. fruit.
At Jacmel, Oct. 27, schr. Kate Sargent, for Boston in 4 ds.; schr. Truro, (Br.,) for New-York in 12 ds.
At Bermuda, Nov. 3, brig Standard, (Br.,) for New-York, ldg.
At St. John, P. R., Nov. 3, brig Echo, hence, dischg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN is desirous to procure a situation for a former servant as groom and coachman; can recommend him as honest and trustworthy in the highest degree; perfectly sober and attentive, as one who thoroughly understands his duties as a groom and coachman. Call, or address, T. M., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, a situation as thorough seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can do plain dressmaking, cutting and fitting children's clothes; is neat, willing, and obliging; best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a girl, a situation in a private family as cook and first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands cooking; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly neat in her apartments. Call, for two days, at No. 225 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Best of reference given from her last place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best City reference from her last place, where she lived for three years. Can be seen in the hoop-skirt store, No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., east side.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, QUIET Christian family, by a gentleman and wife. Terms not to exceed $8 per week, including fire. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,450 Post-office. References exchanged.

ENGINEERS, MILITARY AND CIVIL, as well as parties interested in bridges, are invited to inspect a new Superstructure which will be placed in the Park Barracks TO-DAY at 12 M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK, AUTHOR OF SEVeral Medical Books, will continue the practice of Medicine and Surgery, at No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors W. of Broadway.